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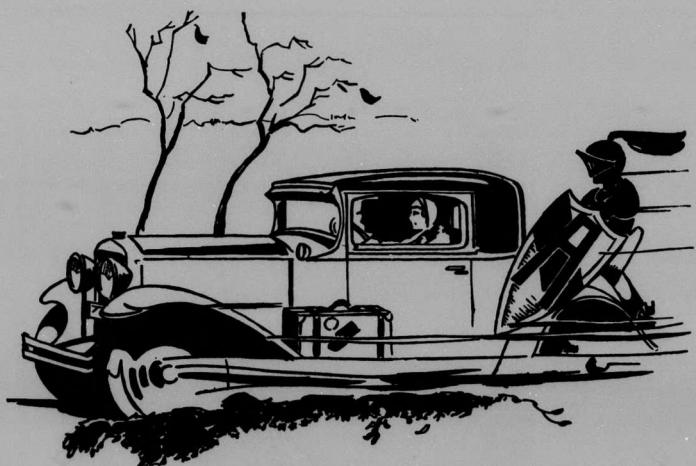
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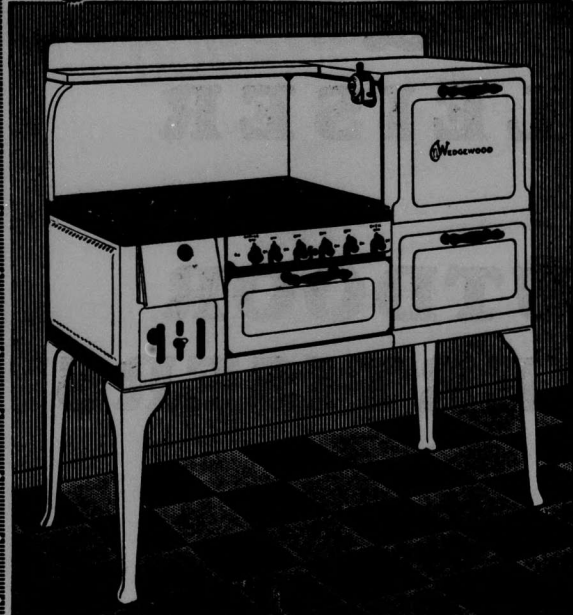
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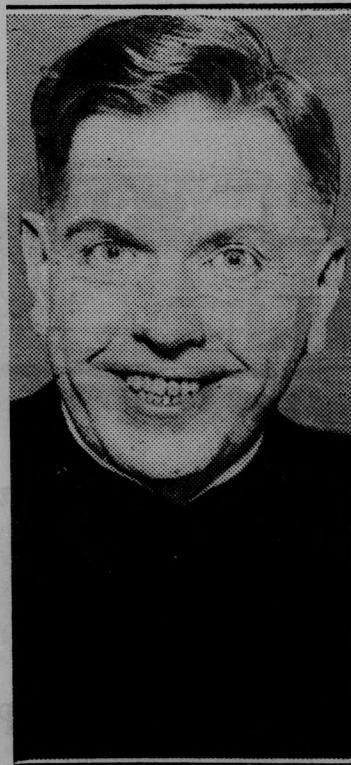
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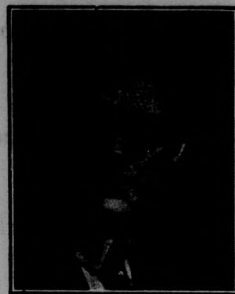
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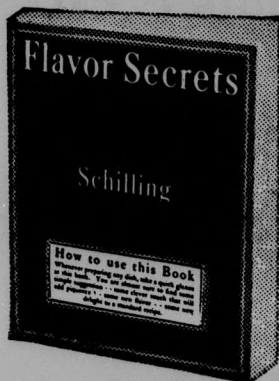
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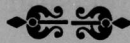
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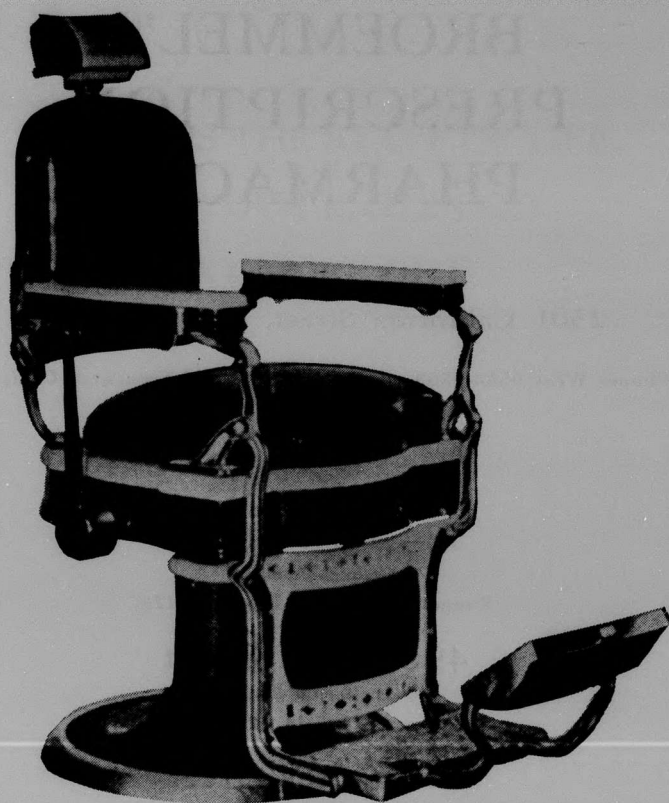
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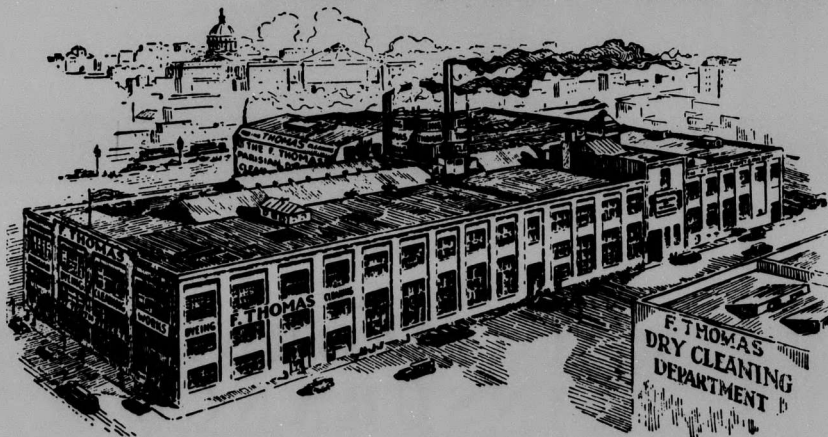
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1931

No. 31

JUBILEE CELEBRATION OF LABOR DAY

September 7 Will Mark Fiftieth Anniversary of Its Establishment

By WILLIAM GREEN
President American Federation of Labor

While Labor of the United States and Canada is passing through a severe struggle it can congratulate itself on the fact that trade unions have maintained their numerical standing. Furthermore many principles and policies persistently advanced by the American Federation of Labor since its organization in 1881 have been accepted by many public men and employers of labor. Among them are:

That national sustained prosperity depends upon the payment of high wages.

That the five day week will benefit not only the workers but the business interests of our country.

That a shorter work week for 600,000 government employees means much to them and to all labor.

That payment of the prevailing rate of wages on all federal buildings in the United States and the District of Columbia is a big step in advance.

That advance planning by the government for public works to be constructed during depressions will be of immeasurable benefit.

The practice followed during former depressions was to reduce wages. This resulted in a longer and more extensive period of hard times than would have been the case if wages had not been reduced. There can be no prosperity unless the workers receive more than a subsistence wage. Prosperity depends upon the purchasing power of the people and the great majority of the consumers of our country are wage earners.

While reductions in wages have taken place, in most cases they were imposed upon those who work in non-union shops or factories. The great mass of organized wage earners have to a very large degree maintained their wage standards. This has served to show the unfortunate unorganized workers that if they desire more than a bare subsistence wage they must obtain it through organized effort and through identification with the trade union movement. Where an employer fixes the wage scales and the working conditions without consultation with his employees the latter soon become victims of greed, force and selfishness.

Some of the heads of the greatest corporations in America have publicly stated that if business is to revive there must be no cutting of wages. This shows a complete change in sentiment upon a subject, unsurpassed in the life of the American Federation of Labor. A few bankers have sought to show that prosperity is not due to the payment of high wages, but their sophistry has met with the ridicule it deserves. If the people cannot buy it is because they are unemployed or because they are paid low wages.

The five day week has also received an impetus that will be of great benefit in the future. Many employers in order to keep their organizations intact have reduced the work week. In one case a large employer of labor who had been running three eight-hour shifts reduced it to four six-hour shifts. In a public statement the president of the company said that the advantage gained was that "it has given 20 per cent more people employment at the same daily earnings." He added:

"It seems probable that American business will soon face the need of

providing for a shorter workday and a wage providing for the American standard of living if we are to help keep our people busy and stabilize prosperity."

The five and a half day week established by the government will have its influence on all employers. Our next objective is to secure the five day week for employees of the government.

For years we have contended that government contracts should be given only to those contractors who will pay the prevailing rate of wages and employ local labor. Congress enacted the prevailing wage rate law that went into effect April 2, 1931. While it is not a perfect law we believe that it will lead to the enactment of other legislation that will forever eliminate those contractors who pay the lowest wages possible in the construction of government buildings.

For years the American Federation of Labor urged Congress to provide during periods of industrial activity for the launching of an intensive comprehensive public works program when unemployment increases. This law was passed and we are certain it will be of immeasurable benefit.

It is true that millions of workers have been unemployed during the past two years and it is evident that the hardships of another winter will be faced by many wage earners. But it must not be forgotten that all the gains that labor has secured are the result of effort and struggle on the part of the American Federation of Labor, its affiliated organizations and its membership.

Labor's principles and policies which have been accepted by so many employers and public men will, when they are generally accepted, operate to the benefit of the wage earners of our land.

Therefore, no matter what the obstacles may be we should work unanimously together in maintaining our trade unions, for in them, and through them alone, can we expect to make greater advances in the future.

WEALTH IS IN FEW HANDS

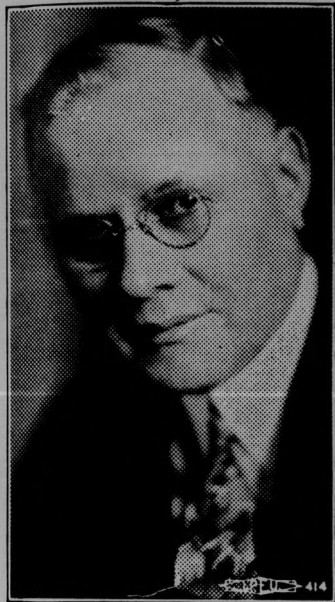
At the present rate of increase 80 per cent of the nation's non-financial corporate wealth (industry, transportation, mining, power, etc.) will be in the hands of 200 corporations by 1950, or nineteen years from 1931.

This conclusion is reached by Gardiner C. Means in discussing a statistical survey conducted by the Columbia Social Science Research Council on the part being played in American life by large corporations.

Mr. Means shows that corporations with assets in excess of \$80,000,000 are increasing their power and now control four-fifths of the assets of corporations whose stock is regularly traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

During the period 1909-1927 the assets of these corporations grew more than twice as fast as the assets of all other non-financial corporations, and at this rate they will own 80 per cent of all non-financial corporate wealth in 1950.

"The huge corporation, the corporation with \$80,000,000 of assets or more," said Mr. Means, writing in American Economic Review, "has come to dominate most major industries, if not all industry, in the United States. A rapidly increasing proportion of industry is carried on under this form of organization. There is apparently no immediate limit to its increase. It is coming more and more to be the economic unit under which American economic, social and political life must deal."



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DEMANDS ECONOMIC SECURITY FOR MASSES

Labor Day Message of Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America

During the past year we have seen millions of men and women tramping the streets looking for jobs, seeking help in churches and police stations, standing in bread lines, and waiting in the vestibules of relief societies. This army of unemployed has been composed not merely of the inefficients of our industrial system, although they are the first to suffer, but chiefly of the manual and clerical workers upon whose competent labor we have all depended for the necessities of life. Such conditions have constituted a serious indictment of our economic organization both as to its efficiency and its moral character.

Comprehensive and reliable figures of unemployment in the United States are lacking, yet we know that there was a decrease of 750,000 in the number of workers employed in the manufacturing plants reporting to the United States Department of Labor between October, 1929, and January, 1931. Employment on Class 1 railroads declined 17 per cent in the twelve months following October, 1929, with a total eviction from the industry during that period of nearly 300,000 men. The number of persons employed in the United States last winter, according to the United States Department of Commerce, exceeded six millions.

Permanent Preventives of Unemployment

The first need in the presence of such an emergency as that of 1929-31 is, of course, relief. However, an intelligent, self-reliant society will exercise forethought and take action to the end that the necessity for such relief may be abolished. It will frankly face the fact that twenty times since 1855 our country has passed through business depressions. Eight of these may be classed as major economic disturbances. Are we to continue indefinitely to drift into such situations through lack of any adequate social planning?

In order to make progress toward a society organized on the basis of justice and brotherhood, we need to raise vital questions with respect to the present economic order. When prosperity shall have returned, is it to be the same kind that we have known in the past? History indicates that a return to such prosperity will be only temporary and that another depression with its human suffering will follow unless fundamental changes are made.

Unequal Distribution of Wealth

It is not possible to treat and we shall not attempt even to enumerate here the many and complex reasons for business depressions. Many economists tell us, however, that one of these reasons lies in the present distribution of wealth and income. This phase of the matter is also peculiarly a problem of brotherhood and therefore of particular concern to religion. Five hundred and four persons in the United States, according to preliminary 1929 income tax returns, each had an income of one million dollars or over. Thirty-six of these each had an income of five millions or over. The average income of this group of thirty-six was over nine million seven hundred dollars. A careful estimate made by Dr. Willford I. King of the National Bureau of Economic Research indicates the following approximate distribution of wealth in the United States in 1921: one per cent of property owners held 33 per cent of the wealth while 10 per cent owned 64 per cent of the wealth. On the other hand, the Bureau reports that the average earnings of all wage earners attached to industries in 1927 amounted to \$1205, or \$23.17 a week. It is to be remembered that even these average earnings do not indicate the income of the least privileged, since millions must fall below the average. Such a distribution of wealth and income concentrates wealth

largely in the hands of the few, while it leaves the masses of workers with insufficient income to buy the goods which with the help of modern machinery they are now able to produce. Hence we have what is called "overproduction," but which, perhaps, should be called "underconsumption." Purchasing power has not been scientifically adjusted to production. Apparently it can be thus adjusted only as we move in the direction of a more equitable distribution of income which Jesus' principle of love and brotherhood also calls for.

Greater Security for Property Than for Labor

Unfortunately, business is so organized as to give greater security to investors than to wage earners, the greater emphasis still being upon security of property. Reserves are commonly set aside in good years for the payment of dividends while in most cases no similar reserves have been made to stabilize the workers' incomes. In 1930, when unemployment was severe, the total dividends paid by industrial, traction and railroad corporations, according to the Standard Statistics Company, amounted to \$318,600,000 more than those paid in the prosperous year of 1929, while at the same time the index of factory payrolls of the Federal Reserve Board showed that total wage payments decreased about 20 per cent from the total paid in 1929.

That there are grave imperfections in an economic order which makes possible the stark contrast of vast fortunes and breadlines is obvious. Society must turn its attention increasingly to the unsoundness of the present distribution of the national income, and to the control of the money-making spirit which lies behind it. Public sentiment must also turn against the amassing of property, especially through stock speculation, without regard for social consequences. New emphasis must rather be laid upon the Christian motive of service.

"Living Wage" Implies Lifetime Security

It is essential that we should have a new concept of the position and needs of all the workers and producers in the modern world. Society now treats millions of them in times of depression as if they were dependents, hangers-on, social liabilities. As a matter of fact, they are the very foundation of our economic structure. Justice, not charity, is the basic demand of the situation. That the worker is in theory entitled to a living wage is readily granted. But a living wage is generally conceived of as a sum that will purchase the necessities of life during the time that the producer is at work. We must extend the concept to cover all of a worker's life, including the two periods at the beginning and at the end—childhood and old age—when one cannot earn. This suggests an ample wage during employment, stabilization of employment, and adequate protection against interruptions in the opportunity to earn by methods which will preserve the initiative and independence of the worker but at the same time safeguard the family income by such provisions as workmen's compensation, health insurance, unemployment insurance, maternity benefits, and old-age pensions.

The facts of the situation themselves constitute a challenge to the churches to assume their rightful place of ethical leadership, to demand fundamental changes in present economic conditions, to protest against the selfish desire for wealth as the principal motive of industry; to insist upon the creation of an industrial society which shall have as its purpose economic security and freedom for the masses of mankind, "even these least, my brethren"; to seek the development of a social order which shall be based upon Jesus' principles of love and brotherhood.

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LABOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES

—By A. W. HOCH—

President California State Federation of Labor

Labor Day, 1931, should have a deep and significant meaning to all those who toil. Labor Day was designated as a day upon which the hosts of labor might assemble and celebrate the accomplishments of the past year.



A. W. Hoch

After going through one of the greatest industrial crises that this generation has known we are happy to advise our members and friends that where we have had organization established, wage standards and conditions have been maintained. Where there has been no union activity wages have been reduced, hours lengthened and other conditions formerly enjoyed are now denied.

This fact should impress every man and woman who toils that if the labor unions of this country had sufficient membership their influence would have relieved the existing condition of the many thousands now unemployed and the even larger num-

ber of part-time workers. We have a most serious situation confronting us and no definite indications of improvement in sight, and winter only a few months away. This causes many to knit their brows and wonder, "Whither are we drifting?"

Improved Methods Cause for Study

Improved machinery, scientific management, mass production and efficiency methods are responsible for greater production, which has filled our warehouses with a surplus of food, clothing, fuel, furniture, machinery, etc. That these conditions are causing the people to think is evident everywhere. That they are causing an unrest is also evident. The financial, industrial and political leaders are mindful of this unrest and are now preparing to offer temporary relief, but at the same time are safeguarding their investments to the utmost.

Labor Day, 1931, is the time to take definite steps to stop these unnecessary and destructive industrial depressions. Labor has always had to carry the greatest loss in these so-called "panics." The solution lies in the efforts of organized labor. Wage earners who have had years of training and experience in their particular jobs have a relationship to industry which should assure them of regular employment and a sufficient wage. The local unions are the most effective mediums through which steady employment can be maintained, by securing agreements with those concerns which employ their members. Organizations which make this their aim will find it much easier to add to their strength and accomplish this purpose. Local unions must unite themselves in a definite program to prevent a recurrence of an industrial depression such as we are now experiencing.

Outlines a Definite Program

Great care should be exercised in selecting, as officers, those who will work to bring about conditions that their membership desires, namely, that provisions shall be made whereby all who desire may work and suitable working conditions and wages shall be established which will leave a worthy heritage to the coming generations.

This program should be outlined to include the following:

First: The five-day work week. Organized labor cannot and does not desire to stand in the way of progress, but if we are to profit by scientific advancement, it stands to reason that the amount of work must be divided by shortening the hours of labor. Society must be made to see that it has a moral and economic responsibility in supplying work for all eligible workers, thereby creating a purchasing power by which they can enjoy the products our industries

have to offer, and relieve the overproduction situation caused by improved methods.

Second: Overtime must be positively prohibited except in cases where loss of life or property may be prevented.

Third: No reduction in wages. Statistics have shown that it is the low-wage, inefficient employers who are cutting wages. Wages amount to 16.2 per cent of factory costs, and a 10 per cent cut in wages results in a saving of only 1.6 per cent. Each organization must include in its campaign propaganda which will prove to industry costs may be lowered, not by reducing wages, but by eliminating other wastes. We must maintain a high wage scale and keep the earning power large enough to purchase the surplus products. Any other plan will only tend to postpone a return to prosperity.

Fourth: Organized labor should make every effort to elect to public office only such men and women who will place human rights first and property rights second, those who will further legislative measures to stabilize employment.

Fifth: To obtain a legislative measure to compel employers to maintain a reserve for labor contingencies and govern the paying of dividends in years when 5 per cent of their payroll is discontinued. Vigorous steps pursued to enact unemployment insurance as sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor—an employment insurance to which the state, employer and employee all pay their share for its maintenance.

Unscrupulous Employers Are Watchful

The general unrest everywhere caused by unemployment is undoubtedly causing much dissatisfaction among the membership of organized labor. Criticism of the union official is paramount. Never forget that those outside our ranks are watching for every sign of weakening in labor unions, warranting their war on labor and its demands. Unscrupulous employers who have not suffered at all from this depression are only waiting a chance for signs of discouragement among the workers in order to offer reduced wages to us as a sop to save reducing their staff. Those members who have work should show their appreciation of same by assisting their officers in keeping up the morale of their organizations.

It is just at this period of discouragement that communism makes rapid strides. The State Federation of Labor is hand in hand with the American Federation of Labor in its fight on this menace, which has as its aim destruction of organized labor and the things which our American Constitution stands for.

Co-operation Among Crafts Essential

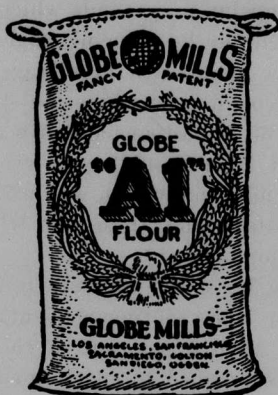
The general order is that real American citizens are not aligned with communism, but just remember that the minds of men suffering from unemployment are very susceptible to the teachings of communism, and do not allow yourselves to think that because a great many of our citizens do not openly stand with these destroyers they are not becoming bitter. So it is at this time the duty of each and every member of organized labor to fulfill his moral obligation taken by him when he joined the ranks of organized labor and defend the efforts made by its officers to uphold its standard.

These ideas are only a few that your organization can work upon to help establish better working conditions during the coming year. Do not overlook the fact, however, that no one craft can stand entirely alone in this fight. Each craft must consider other divisions of organized labor, for after all, the money earned by members of one craft is spent to sustain your trades. So co-operate with your central labor bodies and put on a campaign that will be felt in each community and cause industry to awake before it is too late.

The State Federation of Labor is established to solidify the efforts of each community, and extends to each and every organization fraternal greetings and best wishes on the Labor Day of 1931 for renewed strength in organization in the coming year.

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ARMY TRANSPORTS MANNED BY FILIPINOS

While American Seamen Vainly Look For Jobs

By PAUL SCHARRENBERG

Secretary California State Federation of Labor

When Commodore Dewey's famous squadron steamed into Manila Bay on May 1, 1898, "to capture or destroy" the Spanish fleet, the American ships were manned by American seamen.

It seems unnecessary and silly to make such an assertion thirty-three years after the battle was fought and won. Unfortunately, it does appear as if certain Americans, on the payroll of the United States government must be reminded from time to time that American seamen have throughout history, in peace and in war, rendered real service to their country—service which has earned for them the respect and gratitude of their fellow countrymen.

All this is written by way of introduction to a subject which concerns the manning of United States army transports. For many years past American seamen have protested, whenever and wherever the opportunity presented itself, against the manning of army transports by Filipinos. Recently such a protest was forwarded to the War Department through the President's Emergency Committee for Employment. The reply, signed by Brigadier General A. E. Williams, assistant to the quartermaster general, War Department, submits what is undoubtedly the most extraordinary alibi ever written in an attempt to justify the employment of Filipinos in preference to American seamen. The communication in question tactlessly expresses the general's official opinion of native American seamen in the following disgraceful language:

"These Filipinos were employed as replacements many years ago due to the fact that native Americans who sought these positions and were formerly employed were unreliable and intemperate. In many instances they would desert the ship at foreign ports and it was impossible to obtain replacements."

"Unreliable" and "intemperate" are cruel, mean and wretched words when applied to an individual, but when recklessly hurled at the great mass of native American seamen who seek employment on the army transports operated by their own country, then the use of such language is positively contemptible.

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General Williams is a graduate of the United States Military Academy, with a service record dating back to 1898. It is quite evident, however, that the general has not specialized in lessons taught by history. In any event, it is certain that General Williams does not appreciate the undisputed historical fact that all the decisive struggles of mankind are not fought on battlefields or on the decks of warships.

From the days of the Phoenicians and Tyrians mastery of the sea has been won and held by the nation which could furnish the greatest number of skilled and valorous seamen. No nation has ever developed genuine sea power unless it furnished the seamen from its own population. No nation has long retained sea power after its men quit the sea. Ships alone have never won a battle and the fruits of naval victories are easily dissipated unless the victors are backed by a sufficiently numerous seafaring population in their home land. For in the final analysis sea power is in the seamen. Vessels are but the seamen's tools. And tools have always belonged to the races or nations who can use them most effectively.

General Williams to the contrary notwithstanding, it has ever been the care of statesmanship to develop a large number of trained seamen, to foster and develop in the native population a tendency to the sea. Nations have fought over fishing grounds, not so much because of the

fish to be caught, but the seamen to be trained in the use of those grounds. The increase in the trend to the sea has always been found to be identical with periods of national expansion, be that expansion in trade or in other directions. Any steadily decreasing trend to the sea has usually indicated national decay. This does not mean a decay in wealth. That might be increasing while the vitality of the people was ebbing away. When, for one reason or another, the men of a nation ceased to seek the sea, and the nation had to seek its seamen from elsewhere, the decay in sea power began. If the trend from the sea was not checked and stopped sea power passed away. A mere glimpse into the histories of the Hanseatic League, of Venice or of Genoa, of Spain or of Portugal, and of The Netherlands should convince anybody that sea power flows from the seamen.

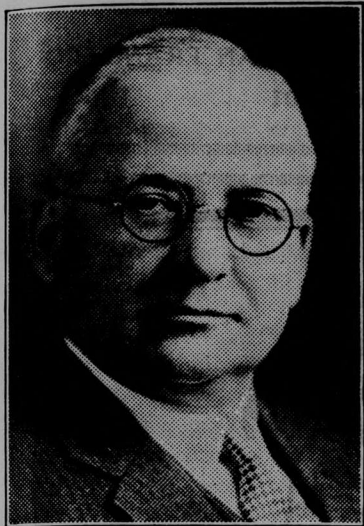
The merchants of the Hanseatic League treated their seamen in such manner that the men and boys from either the united cities or their vicinity refused to serve. Desertions were punished by branding the deserter's face with a red-hot iron. Of course, desertions to some extent stopped; but so did the trend of the population to the sea. The keel-hauling of the Dutch had as much to do, nay more to do, with the Dutch decay in sea power as the sea battles lost to England. Dangers and defeats never stopped the trend to the sea. It was harsh treatment, insufficient remuneration, and the feeling of failure to be able to follow the upward trend of society that checked the trend of any given people to the sea. Of course, all these things are comparative. The treatment and condition accepted as tolerable in one period will be felt as the rankest kind of injustice in another. The standard is changed. For instance, General Williams' brutal reference to the native American seamen as unreliable drunkards is a greater insult than cruel corporal punishment was in the days when all seamen were illiterate and when sail and oar were the sole motive power.

The late Admiral Mahan, in his "Sea Power in History," clearly and forcefully pointed to the fact that Spain, once all powerful on the sea, could not man the battleships which fought under her flag at Trafalgar. The Spanish Armada is often said to have been overcome by the elements and the proud Philip so declared; but Professor James Anthony Froude, in his lectures, "English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century," gives the true explanation. England was sending some of her best blood to sea, and her seamen so improved the rig and sailing qualities of their vessels that they "could work to windward with sails trimmed fore and aft. The foremast was changed into a jib boom; the aftermast into a spanker boom; fore and aft sails were put on them; the trusses were improved and the English vessels could fight under sail." The English ships had the same superiority over the galleons as the steamships of today have over sailing vessels. They had twice the speed; they could lie two points nearer to the wind.

When the revolutionary wars opened, the fleet of France was, in vessels, men and guns, about equal with the English, but England could re-man her vessels many times, while France could not do so once. France had to resort to landmen, trained in harbor until they could dismantle and re-rig the vessels with fair speeds, but after a gale at sea the French vessels were like wrecks. The English vessels might leave the harbor looking like wrecks, but after a couple of days at sea they were in the very best of trim and fitness.

So sea power passed from those peoples. Of course, there were many contributory reasons, but the most direct reason was the loss of seamen and failure to develop seamen of their own and to render due respect and fair and honorable treatment to such men.

It is to be regretted that Brigadier General Williams cannot read the signs of the times. It is to be deplored that he upholds rank discrimination against native American seamen in times of extraordinary national depression and unprecedented unemployment. But, above all, it is an outrage that a general of the United States army should attempt to justify his personal preference for Filipinos by a gratuitous insult of native American seamen!



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FIVE-DAY WEEK TO CURE UNEMPLOYMENT

By CHARLES P. HOWARD

President International Typographical Union

During your lifetime you have never known a condition such as has existed during recent months. It is true there have been panics, hard times and business depressions in the past. But there are some phases of the present economic cataclysm without parallel in our history. At no time in the past have there been so many unemployed. The "figure doctor" tells us the percentage of unemployed is no greater than during some other panics. Percentages do not tell the whole story. If 10 per cent of 1000 wage workers are unemployed there are 100 without work. When 10 per cent of 100,000,000 are unemployed there are 10,000,000 idle. It must be apparent that the application of the same percentage to greater population increases the seriousness of the problem and multiplies the danger. The larger number of idle men and women intensifies the difficulty of applying a solution.

Dangers of Enforced Idleness

Another phase may be termed psychological. The mind of the American worker subconsciously measures wages in dollars and cents. The man who was receiving \$1 per day for his labor in 1896-97 sustained a loss of \$6 per week when he was unemployed. In 1907 during the panic the unemployed who had lost jobs suffered a loss of \$3 per day—\$18 per week. Today the unemployed worker considers he is losing from \$40 to \$75 per week while idle. Because of the higher standards of living the loss of income requires greater sacrifice. The man who must use the savings of past years to live while idleness is forced upon him is sorely disturbed. It is not a serious matter for the worker who is seldom employed to be without work. He has learned the ways of idleness. It is dangerous for the man who has been regularly employed for ten, twenty and thirty years to be forced into idleness. It is doubly dangerous when there are thousands or millions of this class who find themselves drifting in an idle "world" with which they are unacquainted.

Lack of Confidence Engendered

The effect of unemployment upon this class has been envisioned by a few of the high-minded industrial leaders of the country. Recently President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in an address at the University of Pennsylvania, said:

"I can think of nothing more deplorable than the condition of a man, able and anxious to work, but unable to secure work. Unless he is willing to starve and see those who justly look to him for support also starve, his only alternative is to seek charity and, failing in that, to steal. While I do not like to say so, I would be less than candid if I did not say that in such circumstances I would steal before I would starve."

The man who has been regularly employed but is forced into idleness is confronted with a condition with which he is totally unfamiliar. He knows there is machinery, capital and man power—the three elements essential to produce all that is needed. He is compelled to think about things that are new to him. He may think in strange, new ways. And if this idle class becomes sufficiently numerous confidence may be lost in the system responsible for the condition. The president of the United States Chamber of Commerce says:

Controlled or Eruptive Evolution

"Business must frankly face the inevitability of change. Change * * * is either an ordered and controlled evolution or sudden, extreme and violent. Business, in a very large measure, may determine whether change will be an orderly development or of an eruptive character."

All the talk in the world will not solve the problem. Employment is the only cure for unemployment. The out of work man wants a job. Nothing but an opportunity to work will permit him to return to his normal sphere of activity. He does not want to be compelled to choose between charity and stealing. He wants evolution rather than revolution. In between the two choices the unemployed willing worker is compelled to choose the latter. Those who have will lose more than it will cost them to assist in solving the problem of unemployment in another way.

Trade unions are advocating the five-day week and the shorter work day as a solution for the unemployment problem. It has become apparent that with modern methods and machines it requires the service of but four-fifths of the workers working eight hours per day, six days per week to produce all that is necessary to "supply the demand." The requirement for man power will be further reduced by future developments. To continue the present established work week would mean approximately one-fifth of our workers permanently unemployed. The industrial outlook is that "foreign demand" can not be developed to absorb that which American workers will produce with the forty-eight-hour week.

Five-Day Week—Six-Day Operation

We do not propose that industry should close down and observe a holiday in addition to Sunday. In establishments where 100 workers are employed the number should be increased to 120 with twenty workers off duty each day during the week. This would give 600 days of man power per week, the same as with 100 workers on the six-day basis. It would also provide employment for the workers who are now idle and those working two and three days per week. Neither do we believe the workers should bear the entire burden by being compelled to accept five days' pay for five days' work. We are aware that many establishments would be confronted with bankruptcy if they attempted to absorb the increase in cost of operation under present depressed conditions if they attempted to grant six days' pay for five days' work. Closing of plants unable to meet such increased cost of operation would restrict the opportunity for employment and the problem would be unsolved.

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Tests of experimental roads in the South employing cotton fabric as a strengthening agent may result in an important new use for cotton, according to a statement by R. J. Cheatham of the Department of Agriculture, in charge of studies of adaptation of cotton to new and extended uses. Tests on state roads in South Carolina and Texas, using cotton membrane embedded in surfacing materials, are said to show that cotton cloth spread on tar-treated surfacing and subjected to hot asphalt treatment offers a quick and durable method of improving rural roads.

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IN TIMES OF DEPRESSION

By DANIEL P. HAGGERTY

President San Francisco Labor Council.

The organized labor movement is generally commended and given credit for its achievements in times of progress and prosperity. But in times of depression the general sentiment in and out of the movement takes on a different tone, and the most common expression among all classes of people is that labor is helpless and its organizations on the toboggan, or existing merely through habit or inertia.

Common experience and understanding of American life during the last two years disprove these fallacious views and sentiments. Long before the extraordinary rise in the stock market in 1928-29 the adjustment of wages to the differentials due to the rising cost of living had been completed. While the capitalization of all corporate forms of enterprise proceeded at a terrific rate and increased enormously by the means of doubling and trebling again and again the valuation of shares, or splitting them up in new stock issues, in proportion to the constantly rising volume of profits realized from business, new markets, mergers, utilization of machinery, and other devices, labor's portion and share diminished in proportion to the total volume of business and profits gained. In the partnership of capital and labor the interests of the latter were neglected and ignored, and as a reaction was not anticipated in the flush of success labor itself felt satisfied and made no effort to keep pace with the wave of prosperity and lay up such reserves as were accumulated by capital.

Behind all movements in economic life and history the thoughtful student will discover that each movement is based upon a then prevailing idea as to the purpose and aims to promote the interests of the actors. As long as the cost of living principle, nourished to fruition through the economic life of the world war, dominated the philosophy of labor generally, the aims of the labor movement had been accomplished. All was well with industry and labor, and millions of American workers, who had joined organized labor to better their conditions felt they had achieved all that could or might reasonably be expected. Thus large numbers fell into the deep of indifference to their organization, neglected or refused to pay their dues, ignored their duty to the union label, and as a consequence were suspended and fell back into the rut of individual selfishness. This all happened before the crash in the stock market in the fall of 1929.

What has taken place since?

If movements are to be judged and understood by their underlying ideas, then we must look to a change in the philosophic labor ideas arisen since the Wall Street debacle. Labor executives and progressive economists have studied the causes leading to the stock crisis, the falling markets, the rising tide of unemployment, and the effects of labor-displacing machinery, mass production, mergers, and industrial revivals among the warring nations. Thus the idea has become general among the farsighted among labor that the cost of living principle does no longer answer as the regulator of the relations between workers and employers as to a proper wage. And the new wage policy announced by the American Federation of Labor, based upon the principle that labor should be compensated upon the basis of its productiveness, is now the acknowledged tenet of all progressive economists.

Organized labor, at the beginning of the depression, thus furnished the philosophic bases on which to base future industrial relations, and, although it lost in numbers through the deflation, its relative strength and numbers as compared with the pre-war era had suffered no loss, but a gain. And this is the underlying fact of this course of general depression.

To acquire a standpoint from which to view and realize what has been achieved by organized labor in the last two years, let us simply imagine what the result would have been if we had had such a weak movement as we had before the war. Wage-cutting then, instead of being condemned by all leading industrialists, economists and politicians, would have been advised as the only reasonable remedy for the advancing depression. And instead of the course during this depression when the entire press condemns wage-cutting as the acts of public enemies, it

would then have universally advocated and promoted it as the remedy best fitted to restore better times. That this has not occurred, but the opposite which we experience today, is one of the greatest achievements of organized labor in modern times. It is an intellectual revolution. It is similar to the reversal in intellectual life that brought on the French revolution in 1789. And those who have imagination and understanding, and the two go always together, will be able to foresee the effects of today's intellectual change, and may live to take part in the industrial revolution due to come as the result of organized labor's new philosophy. With giant strides great changes are approaching, and the heaven of labor's philosophy is working.

Organized labor has in the main retained most of the gains in wages and working conditions it gained during the years of adjustment due to the war. Unorganized labor has not profited as much, and in the main has fallen back to where it stood, wherever it has lost the backing that comes from organized labor. This is proof conclusive that labor organizations pay big dividends to their members, in depression as well as in prosperity, and that workers who do not support the organizations of their respective trades, and those who do not remain loyal to their union obligations, are the first to lose out in the industrial battle. It proves that the greatest protection the worker has in times of depression is the organized labor movement. In fact, the modern doctrine of the purchasing power of labor and that modern prosperity depends upon high wages and steady employment has been the anchor holding the ship of state upon an even keel in this worst of depressions. Hence the universal remedy whereby to revive industry and trade is now everywhere realized to lie in finding work for the unemployed at good wages, and to raise the purchasing power of home labor. This is another great achievement of labor in contemporary life. It furnishes the cure for depressions, and it is an achievement of the first magnitude in labor's history. It is the thought that must precede all intelligent action.

At last, within the organized labor movement itself, a great change is taking place. It is the germination of a new idea, struggling for universal adoption. That principle is: consolidation of efforts. The greatest obstacle to be overcome is the limited capacity of the mass of workers, the rank and file, to understand their duties toward one another, the duties of their own organization toward other organizations, and the duties of organized labor to other classes of citizens. To make the American labor movement hundreds per cent more effective than it is it must learn the value of co-operation and consolidation.

The greatest measure of co-operation in any community can be achieved best and solely through the local central body of the labor unions, if it is permitted to function as it should. Most national and international unions neglect this immense reservoir of strength and activity, often unused and never anywhere used to its full possibilities.

Let me, at this point, utter a word of counsel, if I may, to the great executives and leaders of our great American labor movement. Support the central labor bodies. Make them a part of labor's executive staff, and also its legislative councils. If not, if you fail to make the local central council a medium of your contact with the great rank and file, you will lose the cohesion that comes from intimate acquaintance with your own blood and sinew. At present the average national and international union looks upon the central body as a mere interloper, useful only when occasion arises to exert some pressure on a local union taking the bit in its mouth and ignoring its national heads.

My suggestion, therefore, is to work an intellectual change in the treatment and attitude of the national organizations toward the local central bodies. Rightly used and supported, the central body would prove the best balance wheel and regulator of trade union policy and action in any community. As the first requisite to such a change in the thought and attitude of our national unions I suggest such change in their laws as will require each local union to affiliate with the local central body. Until all the local unions are so affiliated, they will be split up into rival groups and fail to work unitedly in any undertaking that requires unity of policy and action. Let us therefore have unity and consolidation, united co-operation in all the various undertakings promoting the interests of wage earners living in the same community. That is the thought and message I would like to see spread all over this nation and among all members of organized labor.

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Trade Unions Are Essential

By FRANK MORRISON

Secretary of the American Federation of Labor

For officials holding positions of responsibility and trust in trade unions, Labor Day is a day of stocktaking. Our minds revert to the year that has passed in retrospective consideration of circumstances and conditions which mark progress or retrogression for our movement.

Labor Day, 1931, finds problems pressing heavily and with no sign of the dawn of the millennium on the horizon. Labor is suffering keenly from the hardships and privations growing out of nation-wide unemployment. Union workers more fortunate than their unemployed brothers are co-operating to make the distress less acute by sharing with unemployed members the work available. These activities carried on under trade union regulations indicate the constructive machinery that could be put in motion through the co-operation of trade unions with employers in an industrial program. The potential power of the trade union movement as an instrumentality to remedy economic ills is checked by the attitude of archaic-minded employers, who pretend they support the American concept of liberty but at the same time enforce feudal policies in their relations with labor.

Throughout the pages of history we find the struggle of human beings for liberty, for the right of self-expression. Our own government is based on the recognition of this inherent right and the guarantee of the safeguarding of this right to its citizens. The trade union movement is the physical expression of workers struggling for self-expression and for the right of the development of opportunity for the masses of the people, for the enjoyment of a better life in accordance with their hopes and aspirations. In our own time, in our own country this struggle has been carried on always in the face of the bitterest opposition. Legislators, the courts of our land and the military forces of state and federal governments disregarding constitutional guarantees have stigmatized and penalized those workers who have the temerity to agitate for and support the demand for the application of these principles of liberty to the workers.

Automatic machinery is supplanting the need of human skill in industry. This condition is making the workers more dependent. Some large employers have adopted policies, so-called profit-sharing methods, employee stock-ownership and other systems to lull the workers into a sense of security, as substitutes for their demand for the application of the principles of justice in the relations between employer and employee. Employers are shortsighted in believing that workers have not the intelligence to discern the false from the real. These substitutes will not satisfy the workers in their demand for justice.

With all our vaunted civilization and progress never before in history has it been more necessary for the principles of the trade union movement to be recognized and enforced, not only in the interests of the workers and the masses of the people but that our free government may survive.

BRITAIN'S BID FOR TRAFFIC

Although the strictest of secrecy is being maintained concerning the new giant Cunard liner now building on the Clyde for the transatlantic service of the company, available details in connection with the 73,000-ton steamer have confirmed advance reports that the new liner will prove the greatest wonder of the sea.

The fact that the new Cunarder will be 1018 feet long is not a secret. She will have a beam of 115 feet, and some of the additional interesting items are classified as follows:

Her engines will generate 200,000 horsepower; ten miles of carpet will be used in covering her floors; she will have 10,000 electric fittings; she will have a speed of thirty-five knots; her power equipment will produce sufficient electricity to provide light for a city of 100,000 inhabi-

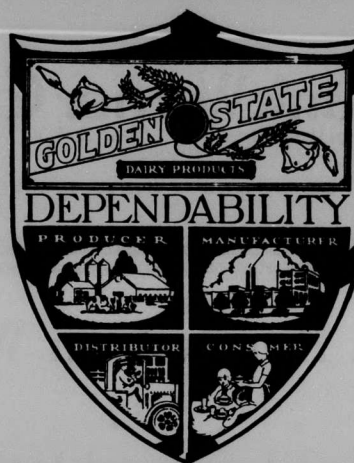
tants; she will have twelve turbines; there will be seven turbo generators and she will be equipped with 300 electric motors.

On each side of her upper deck there will be a row of fourteen motor lifeboats; the catering department will boast 200,000 pieces of crockery; tableware, including knives, forks, spoons, etc., will total 100,000; her stern frame, already made, weighs 100 tons and is the world's largest casting; cost of decorating the ship will amount to two and a half million dollars.

Just what the name of the 534, as she is now known, will be when she is completed has not yet been determined. Her steadiness will be assured by a million dollar gyroscopic device weighing 300 tons, a positive guarantee against seasickness.

The new vessel will have accommodations for 5000 passengers. The steamer will be launched early next year and will make her maiden voyage in October, 1933. New piers, which will be built in New York to accommodate the Cunarder and other new ships which are to follow, will cost approximately \$75,000,000. A graving dock to accommodate her at Southampton will cost close to \$10,000,000.

Building of the new Cunarder, docks to accommodate her, and the dredging of rivers to make them deep enough for her will represent an expenditure in Great Britain and America of at least \$150,000,000.



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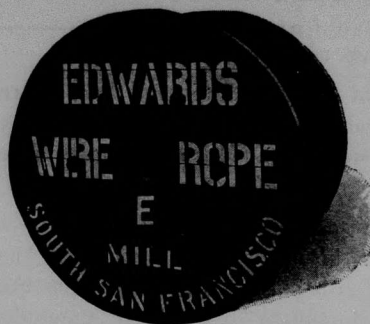
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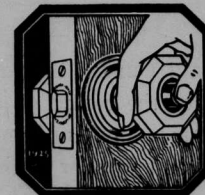
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ABUSE OF IMMIGRATION LAWS CONDEMNED

H. C. FIELD, in "The Railroad Trainman"

Again there is agitation for a revamping of the immigration laws of the United States. Again it may be assumed that every bloc representing the various foreign countries will be on hand to use every force at their command to lower barriers that have required years of persistent effort to erect for the protection of the actual citizens of this nation.

Time was when the pioneers, the politically and religiously oppressed, sought asylum in this land. * * * Now the records disclose that every state institution is filled to overflowing with such types that European countries must have been glad to get rid of. No longer do they come here with the idea of becoming part and parcel of the United States. In many instances they make no effort to become citizens unless forced to do so in many of the factory districts where the employers insist upon such steps being taken. In many instances then there is merely the application and from then it is forgotten.

A canvass of various state institutions shows that approximately from 70 to 82 per cent are from foreign soil. In many cases it has been discovered that the person found employment here at lucrative wages and sent his money to the bank in his native town. Then he became physically and mentally incapacitated. Depleted of funds which he sent across the sea, he became an object of charity and a source of expense to the taxpayers, many of whom have a hard struggle to keep just a step ahead of the bankruptcy courts.

Only recently a case came to light where an Italian had been in the United States eight years. During this time he sent every dollar back to Italy. Then he married and brought into the world two children. When the youngest was four weeks old he developed a mental state, refused to work claimed he was ill and lay in bed. No inducement of the family doctor or the physician regularly employed by the factory would cause the man to get up. His physician found nothing physically wrong with him. Finally his hearing came up for citizenship papers and his conduct at the hearing was such that the inspector refused to pass him as eligible, but instead wrote a note to the employer asking for a mental examination. The firm passed him through an accredited clinic, where he was pronounced dementia praecox with a paranoic trend; that he was a menace and source of danger to society.

In a lunacy hearing the patient assumed that since he was incapacitated in the United States it was the problem for this nation and state to care for him in an asylum and the city provide food, care and clothing for his wife and two children.

While this may be said to be an isolated case, nevertheless it is only typical of many others that daily come to the attention of the courts.

There is another important phase in connection with the immigration law which should receive attention, and that is the enactment of some rule that will prevent Congressmen interfering with the work of that department. Several years ago a woman deserted her husband in Canada and came to an Ohio city, where in a short time she appeared at the charity agencies, representing herself a widow who was trying to get along in caring for two daughters of tender age. She was helped. Then she made the mistake of going back to Canada, taking a son out of an insane hospital and bringing him across the border. He became entangled because of his vicious outbreaks. That started an inquiry which

after three years of work on the part of the immigration department resulted in establishing her legal residence in Canada, never having been divorced from the husband, and an effort being made to return her to Canada. She was arrested and placed in jail pending shipment back when a Congressman, doubtless anxious for votes and trying to appear in the role of possibly a Good Samaritan, butted into the affair and obtained a release on bond. Within five hours after her release she faded from the map and all the work done by the department covering a period of three years was null and void. She doubtless is in some other part of the country and all of the work must of necessity be done over again.

Quite recently a Syrian came on a conditional passport, stating he intended attending some college in the United States. Instead he went to work, making no efforts to square himself with the immigration bureau. Eventually he was caught up with and arrested for violation of the law. A Congressman appeared in his behalf, held the violation to be only technical and used his endeavors to have the prisoner restored to freedom, a bond being furnished by some of his friends. The months of effort on the part of the immigration bureau were simply nullified in a few moments.

In conclusion one might point to the fact that no longer should the United States be an asylum for those who seek only to usurp every facility, both industrially and socially, and there is a well-founded belief that the time has come when the nation should stand upon its own feet and be powerful enough to say to the immigrant, "We do not need you to take the job of an American; our asylums are filled to the doors and our charity associations are driven to a point of distraction to adjust, feed and care for your type."

Police records should be consulted and where a criminal appears, a five-year residence in this country should not be a bar to a quick return to the place he came from.

In conversation with many of these types one learns that in their native land they were no respectors of law and order and because of the irksomeness of their regulations they decided to come to America—a free country. The sooner men of stamina take the reins and begin to look for the welfare of the nation and not accede to the requests of so many foreign blocs, the sooner will some of the problems of charity cases, lunatics and criminals be solved.

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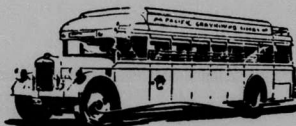
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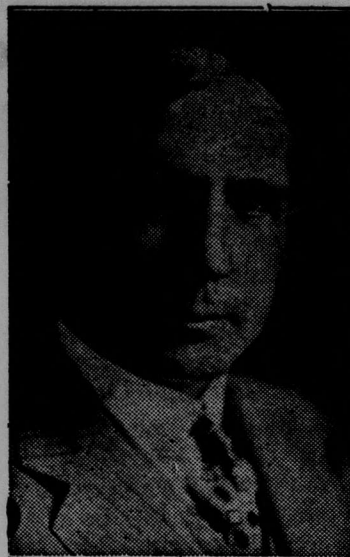
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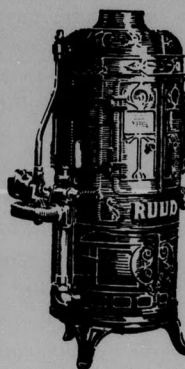
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CAMPAIGN FOR WAGE CUTS

Recently published income tax statistics revealed that 504 persons in the United States paid tax on incomes of \$1,000,000 or more. The total of these incomes was staggering. Coming at a time when many of the country's industries are crippled for want of markets, and many more have been compelled to close indefinitely, a rather paradoxical situation is presented. The question may be asked, "From whence does the money come to provide these enormous incomes to a small group of Americans, while distress and hunger prevail throughout the land?"

And now come further statistics to show that the profits of national and state banks in the Federal Reserve system increased from \$334,000,000 in 1919 to \$556,000,000 in 1929, and during the same period the amount paid in dividends increased from \$191,000,000 to \$408,000,000. Surplus increased from \$1,630,000,000 in 1923 to \$2,822,000,000 in 1930, while their undivided profits during the same period increased from \$745,000,000 to \$1,105,000,000.

It appears that there is a well considered and dangerous attempt on the part of a powerful group of bankers to maintain these enormous profits, even at the risk of "killing the goose that lays the golden eggs." Feelers are being sent out that intimate that the financiers and bankers of the country are obsessed with the idea that the maintenance of their unreasonable profits can only be accomplished by "readjustment of wages," or in plain English, by wage cuts. They will attempt, apparently, to reduce the standards of living of the wage earners. How this will help matters is not made clear; but it is quite in line with the logic of men whose only thought is for their own profit and to put the burden on the shoulders of the workers.

Profits Exclusively for Bankers

Why is it, asks John P. Frey in an I. L. N. S. release, that a business which has been so exceptionally profitable, which has been able to accumulate such huge reserves during periods of prosperity, now insists that existing wage rates shall be reduced—wage rates which have failed to keep pace with the increase in national wealth, and which have lamentably failed to keep pace with the huge profits the bankers were successful in accumulating?

Do these bankers who attempt to determine the industrial economic policy toward wages believe that the wealth produced by industry and commerce is their exclusive field to fatten on? If this is their belief, what other reasons may there be which influence them?

A year ago, when it was evident that no immediate improvement of business was in sight, the question arose in many minds—would the wage policy announced by the White House Conference in 1929 hold good?

The New Economic Policy

President Hoover, faced by the beginning of an industrial depression, announced a new economic policy, one never before suggested under similar circumstances by a President of the United States. Briefly, the President's position was that to prevent the development of more serious business conditions wages must not be reduced, and capital must make larger expenditures for new construction work and equipment.

The leaders of industry and the representatives of the American Federation of Labor who participated in that historic conference were in accord with the President's understanding of the economic policy required to meet the situation, for, aside from the number unemployed, to reduce wage rates would still further curtail buying capacity.

Until the close of 1930 no responsible individual publicly questioned the economic soundness of the wage policy adopted by the White House Conference. During the fall and early winter of last year wage rates were shaved a little here and there, but there were no slashing reductions. Those industrial and commercial interests which may have privately questioned the economic soundness of maintaining existing wage rates remained silent.

Move for Lower Costs

As it became evident that the depression would be prolonged, a large number of the nation's leading industrialists reaffirmed their faith in the policy of maintaining wage rates as the most necessary and practical method of restoring normal business conditions at the earliest period possible.

As 1930 came to a close several prominent bankers began to publicly assert that wage rates must be deflated. It was their opinion that this was justified because the price of many of the necessities was being reduced, and, partly, so that industry would be able to produce manufactured goods at lower costs.

If their position had been confined to a mere statement of personal opinion their attitude would have had a far-reaching effect upon the public mind and upon many industrial and commercial interests. But when the head of a great banking institution insists that wage rates must be reduced his influence extends much farther than a mere expression of personal opinion, for the bankers control credit, and without this credit industry and commerce can not be successfully carried on.

How Screws Are Applied

When the business executive who does not believe in reducing wage rates applies for necessary loans from a banker who has publicly insisted that wage rates must be reduced the situation has gone much farther than the banker's publicly expressed opinions. The question arises whether or not a loan can be secured, and bankers are not prone to lend money to business men whose economic policy runs counter to that of the bankers.

It became evident early this year that a far-reaching campaign was being launched by bankers to force reductions in the wage rates, and as far as possible to enforce their policy upon business men, both through the pressure of public opinion which the bankers might create and through those more immediate and effective channels—the granting or withholding of loans.

Vaults Overflow With Money

In the past it has been the employers rather than the bankers who have insisted upon reducing wage rates when business became depressed. Now it is the bankers, who have profited enormously during recent years, who insist that labor must be depressed.

The bankers' position is astonishing when examined even superficially. They increased their surplus in 1930 more than in any previous year since the Federal Reserve system began to function. They increased their undivided profits more during last year than ever before. There has never been a time when so much money was being held by the banks. In fact, the bankers' great problem today is to find ways and means of investing the moneys they have, for their vaults are overflowing. Yet, they insist that wage rates must be reduced.

Wage Cuts Should Be Resisted

The coming months will determine whether the bankers' un-American and economically unsound program will be successful, or the clear-cut position taken by the nation's leading industrialists.

As to labor, organized or unorganized, there is but one sound position to take, and that is to resist to the uttermost every effort made to reduce the wage rate, and to indelibly mark in their memory those who have used their influential position to force labor to bear the principal burden of the depression.

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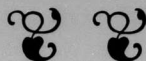
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DEPORTATION ABUSES

The Wickersham Commission, which scored the police of the country so severely, as reported in "The Open Forum," has just made public its findings concerning the deportation of aliens. Abuses of a most flagrant nature have been carried on by Department of Labor agents, it declares, and the rights of the deportees have frequently been shamefully over-ridden.

To begin with, the idea that foreigners are responsible for most of the crime in the United States is given a hard jolt. The report reads:

"The current notion that the so-called foreign-born part of the population is responsible for a disproportionate part of the crime committed in the country is certainly not based upon an adequate statistical foundation. From other studies made by this commission the strong likelihood appears that the foreign born can be definitely exonerated from this charge."

Allowing the Department of Labor to act as investigator, prosecutor and judge as to who should be deported is criticised:

"This makes of such an agent a detective, prosecutor and judge—three functions which we have found it safe, in no other phase of life, to intrust to any one individual . . . Plainly there should intervene in this process a judicial body independent of the department charged with the administrative features of the enforcement of the law."

The deportation law works a special hardship on Mexicans, according to the report:

"A Mexican may have been admitted legally ten or fifteen years ago, and may wish to visit a friend or relative on the other side of the Rio Grande. To go by way of an international bridge would probably involve a trip of many miles on both sides of the river, whereas the Mexican all his life has been accustomed to wading or rowing across the river as he felt inclined. Rather than go to the trouble, expense and delay of making a legal re-entry, he takes the easy and natural route and thereby renders himself subject to deportation."

Once having been deported there is no legal way by which the alien may re-enter the country.

"There is no discretion given, nor can any be exercised by the Department of Labor. No matter how long the alien may have resided in this country before his deportation, no matter how technical may have been the nature of the violation, and no matter whether he has an American family in this country whom he cannot take with him, his banishment is perpetual."

The report recommends the following reforms to alter the present program and aid effective enforcement of the laws:

(1) That the department be limited to investigation, prosecution and execution of deportation warrants when issued. (2) The raising of mental and ethical standards of immigration inspectors. (3) Co-operation between state and local officials in investigation of aliens subject to deportation, especially those of the criminal class. (4) An independent judicial board of review to be filled by presidential appointment. (5) That the judicial board be allowed discretion to allow deportable aliens to remain in this country when deportation would mean hardship for their families, or for other good reasons, and to admit aliens previously deported. (6) That the judicial board be given power to add to its organization such appointments as subordinate officials or examining attorneys to act in different localities, under the board's supervision. (7) That legal aid and philanthropic societies be urged to co-operate with the department in furnishing attorneys to persons cited for deportation when such aliens are without funds, the deportee to be notified of this type of counsel at the time he is served. (8) That aliens cited for deportation to countries where their lives are in danger because of political opinions should be allowed to go to some other country at their own expense. (9) Strengthening of agencies for prevention of unlawful entry into this country, by increase of the border patrol personnel and instruction by consular offices abroad to applicants for visas to the effect that unlawful attempts to enter the United States are punishable by fine and imprisonment.—"Open Forum."

DOAK REPLIES TO CRITICS

Because the question of immigration and its related question of deportation of aliens looms so largely in the realm of toil and because the Secretary of Labor has been so bitterly assailed in certain quarters for his deportation policy, International Labor News Service and this newspaper asked Secretary of Labor Doak for a statement of his views and of the Department's policy, so that there might be an authentic presentation for the benefit of organized workers. The Secretary has responded, stating his views and his policy clearly. It is notable that he emphasizes the fact that the humanities are never lost to sight in the enforcement of law. This statement is of paramount importance because of the attack made upon the Secretary and because of the fact that administration of the immigration laws plays an important part in the domestic unemployment situation.—Editor.

By W. N. DOAK, United States Secretary of Labor

The tides of the sea turn twice daily. It took the tide of immigration a century to turn, but it finally has turned. The outflow today is greater than the inflow, which means, of course, that the inflow comes only to what was the low-water mark of a hundred years.

I do not need to dilate upon what this means to American labor. No longer are hordes standing by waiting to get into the vineyard there to labor for less than the wages paid to the rightful tenders of the soil and the vines.

It is particularly happy that at this time the tide has turned, for unhappily today there is a condition of unemployment in our country just as there is in all the world. The barriers which keep out competitive labor are helpful in the present situation. If they were not there the state of affairs in the labor field today would be threefold worse than they are. I see signs of improvement. The advance sentinels of the returning betterment, I think, already are to be seen in the field. Necessarily, we must wait and, also necessarily, we must work to quicken the return of those prosperous days of the past.

Sentinels on Guard by Day and Night

The United States Department of Labor, of which I am at present the chief, is doing all that it can to enforce the immigration laws of the country. Literally the sentinels at our ports and on our borders are at their posts night and day, the stationary ones in the ports, and the patrolling ones on the borders.

It is the duty of this department under the law not only to prevent illegal entry into the United States, but to deport those who have entered illegally, and if of legal entry and unnaturalized, seek to undermine the foundations of the Republic, preaching the use of force and violence to overthrow the institutions built by the forefathers and which, strong in base and superstructure, have withstood the storms of more than a century and a half of the Republic's existence.

During the fiscal year which ended June 30 of this year more than eighteen thousand aliens formally were deported, and many thousands of others whom we had the right to expel were allowed to go voluntarily to the countries of their choice.

Humanities and Best Traditions Observed

The department has been scored by certain individuals and certain societies for the deportation activities. I wish to say specifically that deportations are ordered only after the most careful study of conditions in each case, and after giving to the accused every opportunity to present his case in all its lights to the courts of the land. Nothing is done hurriedly and very seldom, I believe, ill-advisedly. If in any one case out of a thousand an early error is committed, it is corrected later.

I want every lover of liberty and of the right of free speech in this country to know that in none of these deportation cases are the traditions of the Republic or of the Department of Labor violated. The humanities are never lost to sight. Humanity has been exercised in many instances, but of these the public knows little or nothing.

Let me add that in these deportation cases the department is governed always by what it believes to be right. Further than this no department can go. It is necessary to consult both Justice and Humanity. Both are consulted before final decision in any deportation case is made. Let this be understood.

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Second Generation Japanese

—BY V. S. McCLATCHY—

More serious than any phase of the Japanese question is the problem presented by the second generation, the Japanese born here and entitled thereby to American citizenship, and trained in public school and university to American standards and ideals. These young men and young women are fine specimens, physically and mentally, a credit to their race and to this country. Undoubtedly they earnestly desire to be thorough Americans, and Japan under her present policy encourages them in that ambition; but while they fraternize freely with the whites up to the time they leave school or college, in social as well as in school activities, they find themselves set apart in later years by a racial barrier which is apparently too strong for either side to break down. There is an added complication in that the Japanese, like many of the whites, prefer "white collar jobs." They no longer fill positions as house boys, and Filipinos have taken their place. Many abandon liberally-paid work on farm and orchard to the Mexicans.

Naturally, the Japanese employ their own people in business, and so too do the whites. In consequence, a Japanese professional man—physician, dentist, lawyer or engineer—finds himself restricted to practice among his own people. Intermarriage being frowned upon by both races and even forbidden by California law, the races drift apart socially, meeting only occasionally at public functions. Inevitably the Japanese become race conscious, American citizens in rights, but a group apart with separate interests. Thus is produced an unfortunate situation, detrimental alike to Japanese and whites, and most serious from the national point of view, since the country must look to a homogeneous citizenry for permanent stability and progress.

This result is the fault of neither race. It is due to the fact that each is marked by racial characteristics so strong and so different that assimilation, in the perfect or biological sense, is not possible. Both are capable of cultural assimilation, but each resents absorption by the other, the real assimilation which makes for national homogeneity.

Even in Hawaii, where the Japanese constitute over one-third of the total population, and furnish more than one-half of the school children, where they outnumber the whites three to one, where there is every encouragement for intermarriage and biological assimilation, the second generation Japanese find themselves a group apart, and their vernacular press calls upon them to cast their votes, not for the benefit of the Territory and the Nation, but in support of those who will pay most attention to Japanese interests.

It is through no wish or action or fault of their own that the second generation Japanese find themselves in an unfortunate position for which there does not appear to be any adequate remedy, but which should receive intelligent and kindly consideration from both sides. It offers striking demonstration of the unwisdom of any nation inviting the entrance, as immigrants or citizens, of elements which, however worthy or even superior, cannot amalgamate with the mass of resident citizenry. It offers conclusive justification for President Roosevelt's announced policy for preventing an increase of Japanese population in the United States, through operation of the "gentlemen's agreement" or otherwise.

The question remains, what can we do with this problem of the second generation Japanese? There does not appear to be any immediate solution. It is possible that in the absence of further friction and with the good will which exists on both sides the more serious phases of the problem will gradually diminish and in time sink out of sight. Naturally such a process can gather no impetus in the face of efforts to destroy the basic principle upon which the present protective barrier was erected. It is probably that continued co-operation of Japanese leaders in California with certain white organizations and individuals, all anxious to avoid friction and to preserve friendly relations, will aid materially in an improvement of the existing condition; and may be able in time to find a partial remedy. That certainly is the sincere wish of those for whom this writer sometimes speaks.

The situation occasioned by the immigration question and outgrowth therefrom, as thus frankly outlined, confronts two friendly nations, each

of which has every desire to respect the rights of the other while jealously caring for the welfare of its own people and institutions. It should be the aim of the loyal citizens of each nation to see that no misunderstanding is created through ignorance or misrepresentation of the facts, or prejudice, and that those who discuss the matter are charged with the duty of investigating and carefully weighing the facts. Surely then, with frequent intercourse and conference between leaders on both sides, all material differences should gradually disappear.

Obligation to Unemployed

—ADDRESS BY RABBI HILLEL AT CLEVELAND, OHIO—

Unemployment on a large scale is not only here now, but it has been with us periodically, and on a smaller scale it is with us continuously.

The amazing thing is that the American public has remained comparatively indifferent to the problem except at such times when the unemployment situation becomes so grave that it can not any longer be ignored. We have uncritically assumed that unemployment is somehow inherent in the nature of industry, unavoidable and periodically inevitable and that all that could be done about it is to extend relief in the way of charity to those who are most severely distressed by it.

We have overlooked the social menace of unemployment. Periodic unemployment makes for irregular habits, shiftlessness, destroys morale and undermines a laborer's pride and self-respect. It discourages those who see their small savings, which they had through careful economy set aside for the education of their children or for the purchase of a home, slowly eaten up by the lean weeks and months of unemployment. As their savings vanish, their pride too, and their ambitions vanish. Unemployment disrupts families, for many a man finds the burden of caring for a family too heavy to bear when he is unable to find work.

Problem Is Not Insoluble

Unemployment is forcing thousands to the doors of charitable institutions and nothing is more degrading and desolating. For the family of a self-respecting workingman, to be compelled to ask charity is to drain the last bitter dregs of the cup of life. This social pauperization of the manhood and womanhood of our land is a blot on the honor of this, the richest country in the world.

The fear of joblessness is dreadfully demoralizing. It robs a man of that sense of security and stability upon which alone permanent character values can be built.

Unemployment is also hurtful to industry and business. A workman can not be loyal to an industry which may at any moment, at the slightest fluctuation in the market, throw him out upon want and misery. It also interferes seriously with industrial efficiency and organization.

Unemployment is not an insoluble problem. Periodic fluctuations of prosperity and depression are not inevitable. The business cycle can be, to a large extent, controlled. If the same amount of intelligent research and inventive ingenuity which has gone into technical improvement and the production end of American industry had gone into the problem of the regularization of production, the stabilization of markets and the control of credits, the dread ghost of the business cycle would have been laid long ago.

Above all, a law should be passed establishing compulsory unemployment insurance for all workingmen.

Should Be Country's First Concern

Every workingman is entitled to be protected against involuntary unemployment just as he is entitled to be protected against the disability of sickness and old age. Unemployment insurance is a legitimate charge against industry the same as accident insurance or fire insurance. The insurance plan should be so drafted and the premiums should be so graded as to put financial pressure upon the employer to steady employment within his industry.

The first concern of a country should be its laboring population. The security of a country rests upon a contented working class. Rich and prosperous America can not afford to subject millions to recurrent periods of unemployment and want and to drive thousands to beggary and alms-taking.

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THREAT OF COMMUNISM

Behind very important doors the menace of communism is discussed these days. Behind other very important doors great industrialists and bankers are reaching for all the soviet gold they can get, giving fine modern machinery in return, says an I. L. N. S. writer.

Behind many factory doors American workmen are discovering that American machinery in Russia, with communist conscript labor, is making products that can be sold in our Atlantic seaboard States for less than they can be made for in our own factories.

Behind many Southern farm house doors big cotton growers and miserable share-croppers are waking up to the fact that the red soviets are on the verge of taking over the world cotton market, to the desolation of our Southern workers and producers.

Behind other Southern farm house doors the cruelly exploited growers of tobacco are being stricken with the same fear, with pellagra stalking through farms and market places.

Behind other farm doors in the great wheat belt of the Middle West the growers of wheat are being made sick at heart by the knowledge that the hammer and sickle have replaced the Stars and Stripes over the grain cargoes that fix the world price of wheat.

Behind certain great bank doors it is perfectly well known that American machinery, financed by American dollars, has made possible this red invasion of world markets with crops and products that can be sold at any price because the soviets run a vast monopoly for political purposes—and those political purposes sum up to one awful thing: world revolution against democracy.

Ford and General Electric and others can survey their shipments to the soviets with the certain knowledge that in furnishing machinery they furnished munitions of war for the soviets, for the soviets wage war with the machinery of production, until they get ready for the other kind of war.

Meanwhile the strengthened soviet machinery in Russia strengthens the communist machine in the United States and we hear of red riots and fresh red onslaughts against bona fide organizations of labor. The soviets pour back into the United States for destruction a part of the strength gained by the use of American-made mass production machinery.

And there is another side to the picture. Wage earners in the United States, to a total of more than six million, are out of work. Those that have work are menaced with reductions of wages and thousands have already been forced to accept reduced wages—the most disgraceful blot on our industrial history.

Great banks, including some that have profited from trade with the red tyrants of Moscow, demand that American workers, already underpaid, accept still lower wages. This makes for the kind of desperation that resists red propaganda with decreasing vigor and all too often falls victim to its hideous spell.

With these plain facts before them, what are American industrial leaders thinking of today, that they gamble so lightly with fate?

WALL STREET'S ATTITUDE

The "Wall Street Journal" is highly incensed because William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, intimated the danger of a "revolt" of the unemployed unless the economic order is speedily reorganized on the basis of a work week short enough to give jobs to all the unemployed, now numbering over 6,000,000.

The "Wall Street Journal" represents the subversive type of American journalism which holds the view that wages should be reduced to maintain dividends, and that in general investors are entitled to live in luxury even though their luxury drives the workers to pounding the pavements in the army of the unemployed.

The "Journal" does not deny that millions of workers are idle through no fault of their own. It does not deny that these millions of jobless would be glad to earn a living if those who own and operate

industry would give them the opportunity. But confronted with these incontestable facts it draws smug comfort from its belief that during the coming winter public and private charity, bread lines and soup kitchens will be so large and generous that no one will die from the lack of "food and shelter."

From the viewpoint of the "Wall Street Journal," living wages when the employers can profitably employ them and soup kitchens supported by charity when the employers cannot profitably employ them are all the workers are entitled to and all they should ask. To suggest that they are justified in being grievously discontented with such an industrial status is characterized by the "Journal" as "excited rhetoric." A bourbon lady of the French Revolution period had a similar view. When the poor of Paris went to the King's palace at Versailles and demanded bread, this gentle lady is alleged to have said, "Let them eat cake."

Equally reactionary is the "Wall Street Journal's" remedy for unemployment, or, rather, its lack of a remedy. It says that unemployment results mainly from the "fall in commodity prices and changes in industrial technique." It declares that "neither of these causes can be dealt with quickly."

By changes in industrial technique the "Journal" means the wholesale introduction of labor-displacing machinery and systems. With this new technique the workers in the manufacturing industries alone in 1929 produced 42 per cent more than in 1919. Generally speaking the employers during this period have kept the length of the working week to six-day maximum that obtained when the workers produced 42 per cent less.

Why cannot the unemployment which is largely due to the introduction of this labor-displacing machinery be "dealt with quickly"? It can be. If business leaders so desired, the five-day week could be an established policy within thirty days, and the 6,000,000 jobless men would be at work earning a living for themselves and their families.

The will to establish the five-day week, the will to make wealth producers and family providers out of 6,000,000 jobless, would soon find the way. But the "Wall Street Journal" and its reactionary satellites prefer a pauperized army of 6,000,000 unemployed trudging their way through rain and sleet and snow to bread lines and soup kitchens and bunks in municipal lodging houses.—I. L. N. S.

SENATOR COUZENS' PLAN

Federal legislation for unemployment insurance and old-age pensions conducted co-operatively by federal and state governments will be sponsored at the next session of Congress by Senator Couzens of Michigan. Joint operation is proposed because of the belief that direct operation by the federal government of either unemployment insurance or pensions would be held unconstitutional.

"I am not at all disturbed at the effort to discredit the 'dole,'" said Senator Couzens in explaining his proposed legislation.

"We have a great many standpatters and reactionaries who have used the kept press to try to make out that there is something terrible, obnoxious, unthinkable about the dole."

"When the so-called British dole was initiated none could foresee the years of depression that made that system difficult to operate. However, none of the critics has offered a substitute for preventing starvation."

"I am convinced, as I have always been, that private charity cannot be depended upon for relief."

"I have always felt there should be no private charity except as an educational measure."

"Private charity, for instance, took the initiative in establishing playgrounds for children, and in demonstrating the benefits of physical examination of children in school, until they were taken over by government agencies."

Under the co-operation recommended by Senator Couzens the federal government would make appropriations for state unemployment insurance and old-age pensions provided the states contributed similar amounts. This is the way in which the federal government has sponsored road building, vocational education and other measures in the public interest.

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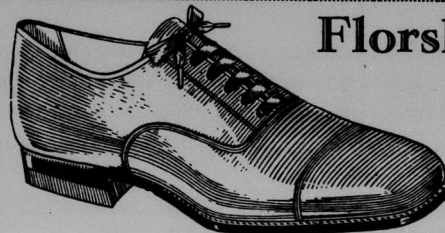
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REDUCE SALARIES FIRST

It is probably unusual for a labor newspaper to find material for commendation in the financial pages of the big city dailies. But here is something from the pen of John D. Van Becker, financial editor of the "Call-Bulletin," which is so pertinent to the present clamor in certain quarters for wage reductions that it is published as an instance of cold logic applied to an unreasoning and selfish demand. The article is as follows:

"There has been more or less of a hue and cry made that wages and salaries will have to be deflated along with commodities and the price paid capital. But what about topnotch salaries paid executives and officials of our leading corporations? suggested one of our leading investment bankers, who is also a member of the leading stock exchanges of the country. Why the present payment of bonuses and five and six figure salaries to men who are not able to turn the tide of business now any more than a lowly official?

"If they had there would have been less plant expansion, less money tied up in inventories and factories, considerably less overhead in all directions. There would have been a trimming of sails for the decline which all should have known was coming sooner than later.

"Instead, says our financier, production capacity of the nation was enlarged out of all consideration to the normal needs of the nation. Expert management seemed to be bitten as hard by the 'new era' bug as the veriest stock market tyro. Salaries and bonuses mightily arose with the industrial tide.

"Now dividends are being cut, workers are laid off and production slowed down to a walk. The most expert management hasn't been able to halt these natural reactions from overproduction. Nor did it seem aware that business depressions had happened before.

"Why, then,' declared our broker, 'pay big salaries, big bonuses for something we are not getting? If there is to be a general wage cut, I should think that topheavy salaries should be heavily sliced first. There is much more inflation in rewards paid to executives than those given to the ordinary workers.

"Let all wage cuts come from the top. Perhaps then there won't be quite so much talk from some quarters about the necessary deflation of the cost of labor or service.'

"This leading figure in Montgomery street, who also is a director of half a dozen California corporations, thinks that so-called management is being paid out of all proportion to services rendered. He is rather inclined to the view that many of our corporation heads haven't measured up to the situation. They appear to be in the class of industrial and banking neophytes. They were tried and found wanting by the depression which followed the 'new era' of the late stock boom. He points out there has appeared no general demand for wage reductions from the top down; rather the clamor has been confined to the lower levels.

"Staggering were some of the bonuses paid our industrial chiefs by big corporations. Not all these additional stipends have come to light,

but the million dollar bonus paid by Bethlehem Steel to its president perhaps is typical. Superior management was worthy of its hire, according to defenders of the bonus system.

"But much has happened since the halcyon days of big profits of 1929, the greatest business year in the history of our country. Trade has had a decided slump. It played no favorites, and big business, able management, were hit as squarely as little business, not so competent management.

A VOICE FROM THE PAST

Some years ago, says the Oregon "Labor Press," the laundry workers of Troy, N. Y., went on strike. As customary on such occasions an appeal for aid was sent to organized labor throughout the country. The Central Labor Council of Alameda, Cal., responded generously to the appeal. This action was highly commended by Jack London, whom you all know. He wrote the council as follows:

"I can not express to you how deeply I regret my inability to be with you this day. But, believe me, I am with you in the brotherhood of the spirit, as all you boys, in a similar brotherhood of the spirit, are with our laundry girls in Troy, N. Y. If this is not a spectacle for gods and men—the workmen of Alameda County sending a share of their hard-earned wages three thousand miles across the continent to help the need of a lot of striking girls in Troy! And right here I wish to point out something that you all know, but something that is so great that it can not be pointed out too often, and that grows only greater every time it is pointed out—and that is, that the strength of organized labor lies in the brotherhood. There is no brotherhood in unorganized labor, no standing together shoulder to shoulder, and as a result unorganized labor is weak as water. And not only does brotherhood give organized labor more fighting strength, but it gives it, as well, the strength of righteousness. The holiest reason that men can find for drawing together into any kind of an organization is brotherhood. And in the end nothing can triumph against such an organization. Let the church tell you that servants should obey their masters. This is what the church told the striking laundry girls of Troy. Stronger than this mandate is brotherhood, as the girls of Troy found out when the boys of California shared their wages with them. (Ah, these girls of Troy! Twenty weeks on strike and not a single desertion from their ranks! And ah, those boys of California, stretching out to them across the continent the helping hand of brotherhood!) And so I say, against such spirit of brotherhood, all machinations of the men-of-graft-and-grab-the-dollar are futile. Strength lies in comradeship and brotherhood, not a throat-cutting struggle where every man's hand is against man. This comradeship and brotherhood is yours. I can not wish you good luck and hope that your strength will grow in the future, because brotherhood and the comrade-world are bound to grow. The growth can not be stopped. So I can only congratulate you boys upon the fact that this is so.

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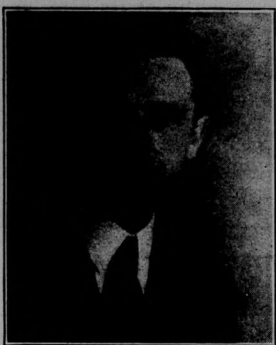
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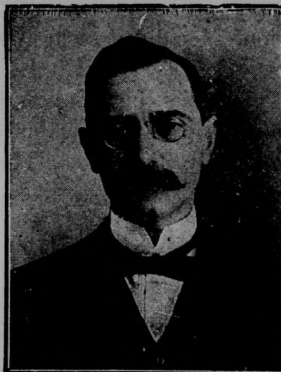
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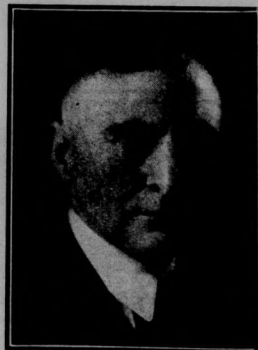
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Bankers and Wage Reductions

The bankers' program of wage reductions has thrown down a definite challenge to industry and commerce. It will result in a tremendous contest between those who hold the economic conviction that the ability of the people to purchase must be provided by maintaining existing wage rates, and those financial forces who are apparently determined to force reductions, says an International Labor News Service writer.

During previous depressions the heads of large corporations have remained silent on the question of policy when reductions in wages were being considered, for they neither cared to enter into a public difference of opinion with other business men, nor with policies which may have been advocated by bankers. This year is the exception.

Early this year Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the governing board of the Chase National Bank, the largest bank in the United States, publicly insisted that wage rates must be reduced as a means of restoring prosperity. His public statement received the hearty support of other prominent bankers, including Rome C. Stephenson, president of the American Bankers' Association. It became evident that leading bankers had been conferring, with the result that it had been agreed to launch a general campaign to force reduction in wage rates.

Bankers Mistaken, Say Industrialists

Shortly after Wiggin, Stephenson and other prominent bankers had informed the public that wage rates must be reduced, a large number of leading industrialists and business men publicly expressed their opinion—that the bankers were mistaken in insisting that a reduction in wages was necessary to business recovery. The most prominent perhaps was James J. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation. In the course of an address delivered in Chicago, January 19, and quite evidently with the statement the bankers had made in mind, Mr. Farrell said, in part:

"Apparently those who advocate this solution have not stopped to weigh the implications; that instead of tending to increase consumption of our industrial and agricultural products, such wage reductions must inevitably reduce the purchasing power of the wage earners and restrict consumption. It is my deliberate judgment that a general reduction of wages in this country, instead of relieving the situation, would set back the impending recovery by at least two years."

What Is at the Bottom of It?

As the bankers have assumed to carry out a policy in direct conflict with the White House Conference, and the publicly expressed opinion of many of the nation's leading business men, we are justified in giving some consideration to the financial health of our banking institutions.

While our manufacturing industries have been seriously injured by the depression and their profits greatly reduced, their leading representatives this year have insisted that one of the essential policies required to restore good business is the maintenance of existing wage rates. The bankers, on the other hand, who have been exceptionally prosperous during recent years, are insisting that wages be reduced.

Evidently a great change has taken place in the bankers' viewpoint and their interests. Before the war they borrowed huge sums from Europe, which in turn they lent for the purpose of financing American industries. The war changed the United States from a creditor to a debtor nation. Since then American money in billions of dollars has passed through the American bankers' hands for investment in Europe.

Banks' Policies Change

American branch plants in foreign countries, American dollars lent to business men in other lands, huge foreign loans, have given the larger banks new interests and new fields for profit. In addition to their former function of financing American industries, they have become actively engaged in financing industries in other lands. The effect of these new interests has already become evident in changing policies.

Before the war, the bankers as a whole were ardent advocates of a high tariff policy for the United States. Now many of them favor low tariffs because their interest has followed their dollars lent abroad, as well as those which have been lent in the United States. Previously they were nationally minded; now they have become internationally minded,

for the safety of their dollars in foreign lands depends upon the prosperity of those countries. Their interests have become divided, and many of them have tended to become more and more dollar patriots.

The loans to foreign industries which they have helped to make have increased the manufacturing capacity of those countries, in all of which the standard of living is much lower than in the United States. Among other things, this makes it increasingly difficult for American manufacturers to sell their product in the foreign market.

What Do Bankers Desire?

It may be that the bankers' present interest in forcing reductions in the American wage rate is to enable the American manufacturer to more successfully meet the low wage foreign competition. Can it be true that these American bankers desire to establish industrial conditions under which the American wage earner will be compelled to compete with foreign workmen by materially reducing the American standard of living?

UNEARNED INCREMENT

The action of the Interstate Commerce Commission, under the direction of the President, on the application of the railroads for a flat increase of 15 per cent in freight rates, will be proof whether our present government is going to continue its policy of serving property and letting the workers of the nation trust in Providence, says the "People's Lobby Bulletin."

This is an appropriate time to remember that federal and state governments have given the railroads approximately 155,000,000 acres of land, or about one-twelfth of the continental land area of the United States. They have in addition received valuable rights of way from many cities.

Professor William Z. Ripley, railroad expert, estimates the money grants to railroads by the United States, states and municipalities at \$700,000,000.

In the Western Rate Advance Case in 1911 the late Interstate Commerce Commissioner Franklin K. Lane stated regarding the Chicago & Burlington Railroad: "Of the difference between the original investment of \$258,000,000 and the estimated present value of \$530,000,000 it has been estimated that the increase in land values amounts to approximately \$150,000,000," and asked, "Is such increase in value a basis for increase in rates?" He commented: "Whether, under the laws and Constitution of the United States, our railroads can demand a return not only upon the money which has been actually invested in these properties, but also upon this value, which has grown from almost nothing to vast proportions without the expenditure of money or the assumption of risk, is a question of tremendous importance."

The increase in the value of all lands owned by the railroads, much of it given to them, must exceed \$5,000,000,000 even at present prices, over the price they paid for them. A return of 6 per cent upon \$5,000,000,000 is \$3,000,000. This is three-quarters of the \$400,000,000 increase in revenue which the railroads estimate they would get through the 15 per cent increase in freight rates—assuming of course that higher rates would not decrease traffic to more than offset the increase in rates.

Professor Ripley has stated: "Capitalization is merely a record of past operation and a bench mark or standardization of measurement for the future."

In 1929 the total wages and salaries paid to the nearly 1,700,000 railway employees was only about twice the net railway operating income; in 1919 the labor payment was nearly six times the net railway operating income.

Railroads are affected with a public interest, but so also is the public which pays the freight.

If under these circumstances railroad stockholders are granted a "dole" of increased freight rates, the power, copper, oil and public utility magnates will be passing the hat for permission to help themselves to a "dole" out of millions of flattened purses.

The Interstate Commerce Commission should consider the plight of the bankrupt unemployed, as well as slight reductions in unearned incomes.

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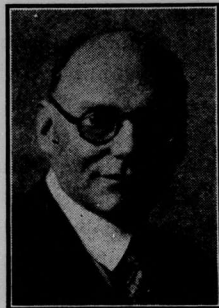
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LABOR DAY MESSAGE

JOHN J. MANNING

Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department

Of all days throughout the year, there is none more soul-inspiring to Trade Unionists than Labor Day.

It is a day, more than any other, on which all "isms" are merged into the great one of trade unionism. On Labor Day all true Trade Unionists are imbued with a new spirit of loyalty—a new flame of enthusiasm.

It is a day on which the veterans of the Labor Movement recall the early days of struggle and hardship. They recall, with pride, what has been accomplished down the years, with all sorts of unfair methods used against them.

Young Trade Unionists, realizing the sacrifices made by the veterans to strengthen the Labor Movement which they have inherited, strive to add their measure of service so they will be able to bequeath a stronger and more perfected organization to those to follow.

On this day Labor is proud of its achievements and justly so. No other movement has had such vicious, unfair and unscrupulous adversaries to combat. The courts, the press and the moneyed interests all banded together in a ruthless, uncompromising campaign, with the destruction of our movement as their one aim. With almost overwhelming odds against it, the Labor Movement has never yielded one iota to these formidable adversaries.

Through the glory of its achievements for better working conditions for the toilers of America, the Labor Movement has become an International Institution.

The prominence given the Labor Movement by the persistent, courageous Trade Unionists can also be given the union label movement. The terms should be synonymous. All Trade Unionists should work unceasingly until the same loyalty is given to the emblems of the different crafts as that given to Labor Movement.

Without exception, the ardent, self-sacrificing Trade Unionist is always an ardent, enthusiastic Label Booster, always spending union earned money for union labeled merchandise and union services.

Resolve this Labor Day to be not only a loyal Trade Unionist but also a loyal Label Booster. Resolve to spend all union earned money for the products and services of members of organized labor, thereby helping to put more of them to work. When you spend your money you employ. Be sure and employ Trade Unionists!

AUTOCRATS OF INDUSTRY

Score another for labor's case against blundering management and high finance.

"We've got to devise a way of protecting the wage-earning consumer against these fluctuations of over-supply and under-demand or he'll seek a way of his own."

So writes Leon Kelley, secretary of Fishler, Farnsworth & Co., in "Printers' Ink Monthly," taking for his text one of Roy Dickinson's twelve points for management, promulgated in the pages of the same magazine for April.

Kelly lands hard. He says the reactionaries do not realize "how much their own position has changed." The "new executive," Kelly thinks, is of a new breed, actually understanding that if the economic order is to work at all it must work to the advantage of all. Hear him say:

"The best informed men of this new school are reviewing the last quarter-century along the following lines:

"We established a high American standard of living for the consumer. We supplied him with wages sufficient to enjoy that standard. We took back his wages selling him our wares—up to the hilt. We went even further and financed his purchases against wages as yet unpaid. We turned the whirligig of trade at high pressure. The result we called prosperity. On the other hand we encouraged our engineers to produce more at less cost, and faster. Soon these clever fellows, the engineers, were producing more than we needed. So, naturally, the production line had to slow up, and that deprived the consumer of a large part of the wages he was earning, in turn depriving us of customers."

Mr. Kelly says the "new" executives see that this is all wrong—as, of course, it is.

It will never be right unless and until management ceases to be a dictatorial function. It will never be right unless and until there is machinery that permits democratic expression effectively, so that ten men cannot say to ten thousand, "that for you."

The faster and the more fully organized labor comes to play its full and proper role, the sooner we shall be on the road to no more depressions.

Autocratic control of industry has convicted itself enough.

CONFUSING THE ISSUE

"Regularization of employment" is discussed by industrial leaders who claim that each industry should bear its own unemployment burden. This proposal will be helpful, but it should not be confused with a more vital problem—what is to be done for—and with—numberless workers who have been replaced by the machine and scientific processes, and who have lost all claims to their job? These workers are not laid off—they are discharged. They would not come under any unemployment relief plan that an industry sets up for those who are temporarily released and who expect to resume their work.

"Regularization of employment" would be an ideal situation if there were not 6,500,000 workless; if inventive genius and the scientific mind were not continually enlarging the workless army and narrowing the number of those who are needed in production. The vast unemployed army are not only non-consumers, but they menace work conditions of those who are fortunate to be employed.

These idle workers are a threat to the social order. There can be no regularization of employment in the true sense when machine victims seek work and employes are haunted by the fear that they, too, will eventually be placed on the street.

There can be no security, mental peace or regularization under the proposed plan. The issue is evaded. Millions of unemployed are ignored, as are forces that created this condition. These forces are ceaseless in their functioning and they will make conditions more acute.

Captains of industry who talk of "regularization of employment" may hope to create a favored class among employees whom they can "play off" against millions of workless. This is blindness and blundering. It is postponing the day when facts must be faced. Workless must be placed in employment. This can be done by a drastic reduction of hours. Employers will voluntarily accept this plan or later be compelled to yield by the forces that are revolutionizing industry and social outlooks.

The millions of unemployed must be given work. The question can not be solved by talk of "regularization of employment" for those who now happen to have jobs.

Motion Pictures Without Artificial Light

The present method of making motion pictures may be completely revolutionized by the new film recently announced by Eastman Kodak. This new film is three times as sensitive to light as that formerly employed. As a consequence many pictures can be made without any artificial lighting, and those where it is used will not require the expensive lighting effects with their attendant heat and glare that are now essential.

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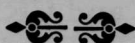
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LABOR DAY STATEMENTS

Of Leaders in American Trades Unions

JOHN L. LEWIS, President United Mine Workers of America.

Labor has passed through a serious and trying period since last Labor Day. Depression, unemployment and idleness kept their heavy hands upon those who toil and who constitute the foundation of national and industrial progress and security. Slack industry curtailed activity on the part of labor to such an extent as to make it more and more difficult for working men and women to sustain themselves and their families. No single branch of industry carried the entire burden of this condition, but it is a fact that coal mining suffered as seriously as any other class of work. There is no sound reason why this should be true, yet the fact stands out clearly and unmistakably.

But we must look forward, not backward. The past year with all of its sacrifices and disappointments is gone and it can never return, and it does not do any good to spend our time in bemoaning the hardships of the last twelve months. Rather let us turn our attention to the future and devote our strength and intelligence to the task of making the next year better than the last year. Depression cannot remain always with us, nor can progress be permanently retarded. Mankind always has been able to overcome every obstacle that barred its pathway, no matter how utterly discouraging the outlook may have been, and the clouds that darkened the industrial sky in the last year will be swept aside just as they have been throughout the world's history. Better days are coming. Of that fact there can be no doubt. The greater our efforts, the more earnest our purpose, the deeper our devotion to our duty, the more loyal we are to ourselves, our families, our fellowmen and our country, the sooner will the clouds fade away, and the bright sunlight of peace and prosperity shine again upon the homes and firesides of the millions who toil.

* * * *

I. M. ORNBURN, President Cigarmakers' International Union and Secretary-Treasurer of Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act.

President Hoover recently declared, while discussing the great depression from which the world is suffering, that we cannot legislate ourselves out of this depression.

The only known or visible force in America that can bring us out of this depression and prevent another is the trade union movement.

The enormously enriched, profiteering handful of organized trust magnates, who work against the millions of overworked (who they have work), underpaid workers and deny them the right to organize, demands our attention and action.

The workers are a law-abiding, peace-loving people and if accorded their right to organize for their economic freedom, the same right as enjoyed by organized capitalists, they are never dangerous. Our courts of equity insist that everyone, especially labor, shall come into court with clean hands. The employers who enjoy the right to organize for profit, and deny such right to the workers should wash their hands before they knock at the door of the tribunal of the people.

Trade unionists, real economists, industrial engineers, and many employers or executives of industrial institutions are openly declaring that reducing wages curtails the purchasing and consuming power of the masses and that the inevitable result would be to prolong the depression and ultimately reduce the American standard of living. For years, this has been the slogan and belief of the trade union movement.

Labor has many accomplishments to its credit, for which we can and do celebrate on this great day—Labor Day. Another ray of light that shines through the gloomy shadow caused by the world's greatest and meanest depression is the fact that the loss of membership has not been as great as in former like periods of idleness for the workers. For this we celebrate.

In the earlier cycles of industrial and commercial depressions, the records show that the membership of the unions rapidly decreased and wages were cut to the bone, and that employers justified their action by the false law of supply and demand. Happily that false theory has been

discredited by the more intelligent employers of labor who want to be fair. This furnishes another cause for encouragement.

Years ago, organized labor took the leadership in showing by demonstrated facts that low wages first caused the depressions and that reducing wages prolonged them.

While the unions lost members during the former cycles of unemployment, it is also true that they rapidly regained the losses, and in each instance the gain went away beyond the peak number before the depression, and it will do so again with the return of prosperity in this instance. For this we also celebrate this day.

Let us on this day rejoice in this fact, and with renewed courage and faith in the trade union movement pledge ourselves individually and collectively to redouble our effort to gain new members, and reduce the hours of labor of the workers until all are gainfully employed. No self-respecting American cherishes the idea of becoming a charge upon society.

We know that the trade union movement has been and is responsible for all that labor has accomplished in the past, and this fact should be conveyed to those who are unorganized.

Double the membership and through the unions we correspondingly increase the earning power and consuming ability of the masses. This in itself is a guarantee against further depressions with shivering breadlines of unemployed and destitute workers, who under such circumstances are always dangerous.

Since it is generally known and understood that we cannot legislate the depression aside nor can we wish it away, the only way to get rid of it and to prevent another is to adopt the trade union method of organization, good wages, and shorter hours of labor. Without well organized labor, I see not much hope for the future.

What we need and what our country needs is courage, faith, organization, agitation, and education.

* * * *

MATTHEW WOLL, Vice-President American Federation of Labor, and President Union Labor-Life Insurance Company.

This Labor Day finds our forces battered by the storm of the nation's worst depression. But battered though we may be, our lines hold, our courage is unshaken and we know that our movement has made a contribution above all others toward a return to stability.

What we must look forward to is stability—not merely a return of prosperity.

A return to prosperity under the old terms would merely mean a rise in preparation for another fall. And the next fall, I assure you, would be worse than the one we have experienced, if there were no change of rules.

It is impossible to speak too harshly of the conduct of some of the great bankers and industrialists. Their conduct has been despicable, beyond all description.

Having, through their autocratic power, brought the nation to its knees in depression, they seek still further ruination by reduction of wages.

It has been my privilege to offer a suggestion for curative action through a national industrial congress in which all organized forces playing a useful part should gather to create a new setting for industry and a new purpose.

The response has been gratifying, but it must be greater. The responsibility is clearly upon the shoulders of employers. We cannot compel them to act, but one thing we can do and that is to press for action at every opportunity and to hold to strict accountability those whose reac-

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tionary conduct flies in the face of human needs and scoffs at any release of autocratic power.

It is the mission of labor to forge ahead and to compel progress in every avenue. We cannot abandon the field, for the simple reason that we have no other place to go.

The coming winter will bring greater misery than last winter, beyond doubt, unless some unforeseen elements enter into the situation—and that seems most unlikely.

We must build our forces stronger. We must knit our ranks together. We must build our discipline, strengthen ourselves in every direction, for it is, after all, our strength that carries us forward. As the labor movement goes forward, so does the whole economic structure.

Let us ponder these things on this Labor Day.

* * * *

CHESTER M. WRIGHT, Editor International Labor News Service.

All eyes turn toward industry this Labor Day—toward the places where machines stand idle, while men wait outside. Millions are without work, wondering, getting nearer the point where desperation takes charge of life. Industrial leaders display an astounding lack of capacity for overcoming depression. Some of them profess to believe that lower wages will cure the ill. They would try to cure with the thing that caused the disease.

This depression, stripped of all myths and mystery, was caused because men worked too many hours a week for wages that were too low.

The international situation now brings its own evil effects to bear upon us, but regardless of that, the one thing that can move America forward quickly is a great increase in wages and a general reduction of the hours of labor per day and per week. How to do these things so that their effect will be sound and of real benefit should be the concern of industry in conference—in an enormous conference. That means bringing

more of democracy into industry. Democracy is the thing the reactionaries of factory and bank hate above all things.

They love their unquestioned power. But democracy has got to come, one way or another. Industrial autocracy has gone into a tail spin. Masters have failed. Now it is the job of the organized forces in every branch of industry. There must be more democracy in industry—not a hundred years from now, but now! Let thoughts of that be this Labor Day's chief business.

* * * *

JOHN P. FREY, Secretary and Treasurer American Federation of Labor Metal Trades Department.

Some years ago a great physician evolved the medical theory that like cures like. Apparently there are many employers, business men and bankers today who believe that this medical theory would work equally well in the industrial world.

As the present depression was brought on by the failure of employers to pay sufficient wages to enable the mass of the people to purchase the nation's manufactured products, they now recommend that the wages which were previously too low should be still further reduced as a necessary step to bring a restoration of good times.

When the patient is suffering because sufficient oxygen is not entering the lungs, close the windows and reduce respiration. It would be as sensible and practical to do the latter as to apply the "like cures like" theory to the present industrial situation. Of course, there always are those who would carry out the doctor's orders without having first attempted to learn whether the doctor was a competent physician.

American workmen as a whole are too well informed to accept the nostrum being recommended by some employers and bankers. The sound economic method of restoring prosperity is to increase the capacity of the mass of the people to buy.

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Higher standards of living for all people and permanent prosperity for both capital and labor can be achieved through higher wages for workers and lower prices for commodities, both of which can be made possible by scientific mass production and mass distribution of goods, declared Edward A. Filene of Boston, Mass., U. S. A., in a paper presented at Amsterdam, Holland, on August 27, before the first World Social Economic Congress.

Mr. Filene denounced mergers and cartels aimed at artificial maintenance of high prices as "short-sighted and in the end destructive of profits." He described the present high tariff of the United States as "the tariff of the unsuccessful, passed apparently in response to the demands of the inefficient against the protests of the efficient." He attacked high-pressure salesmanship as a wasteful expense for which the consumer ultimately pays, but said: "Given proper balance of wages and prices, truthful advertising, by making large sales possible for mass production, instead of being a wasteful expense, actually saves money for the consumer."

"No Time to Be Over-Cautious"

"This is no time to be over-cautious," Mr. Filene told an audience of industrial executives, economists, and labor leaders from the principal nations of the world. "This is a time for action. With millions out of work in every country, with warehouses overflowing with goods and food that the masses need to sustain life, explanations will not take the place of action. No explanation will explain away these terrible facts. Crises like this, that bring widespread and long continued unemployment, are

due simply to bad thinking—bad thinking especially on the part of business men and financiers.

"The reasons for our present unemployment all go back to the fundamental fact that unless people can continuously buy all that industry produces times will come when these same people will be unemployed while waiting for present inadequate consumption to catch up with past production. Purchasing depends upon both the wages available for spending and the prices of the things those wages should buy. . . . Thus, for the most selfish of reasons—greater profits—enlightened management has discovered that it is desirable, yes, essential, to raise wages and reduce prices to the greatest possible extent."

The seeming paradox of high wages and low prices, Mr. Filene explained, can be made possible through mass production and mass distribution; he differentiated, however, between mass production and mass distribution and mere large scale production and large scale distribution.

Buying Power Must Be Increased

"The present unemployment in America," he said, "is definitely attributable, in large measure, to those industries which, because they clung to traditional methods or adopted large scale production without abandoning their traditional thinking, made it impossible for consumers to purchase the increasing volume of goods which industry as a whole, because of better methods, was turning out. Innumerable instances of so-called mass production in America are in reality only large scale production in which manufacturers have increased output without paying the absolutely necessary attention to increasing the buying power of the masses, without which the increased output cannot be sold."

"Business men and financiers must learn that mass production is not merely large scale production. It is scientific production, so planned and

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"Experience with mass production and mass distribution suggests a formula the practicability of which is shown by innumerable instances of success in business. The formula, which has regard for the interests of employers, employees and consumers, is:

"Wages, which mean buying power, should in every industry be raised as high as possible without increasing the cost of the product."

"Of course, such a formula denies absolutely the accuracy of the brutal, classical economic theory of the fixed wage fund, a theory which has persisted with uncanny strength and has done an untold amount of harm. The discovery that the fixed wage fund theory was false accounts in large measure for America's comparative prosperity."

Right Now Prosperity of America Unprecedented

In this connection, Mr. Filene declared: "Although America, like Europe, is now in the depths of a severe depression, the fact remains that prior to it the masses of our people enjoyed a level of prosperity the like of which has never been seen. In fact, I believe that right now, when we in the United States are talking hard times, the general prosperity of the masses is greater than that ever enjoyed before under the most favorable conditions.

"I do not mean to imply that I consider American standards to be either an ultimate goal or even a proper starting point. What the masses must have in America and elsewhere in order that business shall be able to sell its constantly increasing production, is a higher and higher stand-

ard of living. And we have begun to discover in the United States that standards of living can be raised while at the same time the total profits of business steadily increase.

Fight of Masses Against Poverty

"Nor do I mean to imply that in the United States or elsewhere the masses become content simply because standards of living are raised. It seems sometimes that they become more discontented than ever. In America, however, the discontent of the masses is not directed against the government nor against employers, nor against business. It is directed only against poverty.

"The masses want a higher standard of living. They are certainly having difficulties in getting it. But they are going to try, and the fact that they do not know how to get it is not going to keep them from trying. When the standard of living of any nation is going constantly lower and lower and no definite planned movement is launched to raise it, one of the things that is sure to occur to the masses is to overthrow the government.

"On the other hand, history shows that no government was ever overthrown by revolution if the masses of the people were enjoying prosperity and if their standard of living was constantly being raised. The method of raising the standard of living is at hand through modern industry. Mass production and mass distribution have become a business fact, the inevitable next step before industry. It is a step which must be taken if we are to have peace, profits, prosperity, and stable governments. And it is a step that must be planned for on a world scale and on a ground-work of facts rather than of opinions and guesswork."

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TELLS OF UBIQUITOUS LOBBYIST

Publicist Finds Special Interests Hold Sway in Legislature

Franklin Hichborn of Santa Clara, well known editor and author, recently addressed the Commonwealth Club of this city on the subject, "What Happened at Sacramento." Among other striking statements in his remarks he said: "No one knows what happened at Sacramento this year—and I do not think the public is going to be very much pleased when it finds out." He paid particular attention to the lobby. Speaking of this institution, he said:

"As I have seen some of our judges at Sacramento during the legislative session, seeking salary increases, I have been reminded of a nest of young robins, all with their mouths wide open, clamoring for more.

Lobbyists Always on the Job

"The lobby situation has gone on developing in a most amazing way. The lobby now operates twenty-four months in each biennium. I used to get up early in the morning, but I was never able to get down to the hotel lobby early enough to be there ahead of the group of lobbyists who meet there daily to plan the day's work.

"Some of the ablest men have been taken out of the Legislature during the past few years by attacking them in their home communities. The

work of the lobbyist between sessions is to make it hard for independent men to stay in the Legislature, and easy for weak men to get in and stay in.

"The wives of lobbyists are very effective at Sacramento—and will be until the wives and daughters of members of the Legislature are led to realize that to be invited to social functions by the wives of lobbyists is in the nature of an affront.

Passage of "Cinch" Bills

"There were a number of 'pay the claim of' bills (that have no legal standing) passed on the grounds that they were 'moral obligations.' To my mind, there is a 'moral claim' upon every member of the Legislature to uphold the constitution of the State of California which supersedes any other 'moral' obligation.

"The present budget reduced the State's surplus to \$21,000,000 from a previous total, built up under the three previous administrations, of \$31,000,000. The State's surplus is vanishing.

"The tax issue in California today is whether the big fellow, who should pay, or the little fellow who cannot help himself, shall pay the increases in State taxes which are about to be imposed. It

looks as though the big fellow is going to succeed in shifting the burden.

Hope in Young Legislators

"The hopeful sign on the horizon is the number of young men in the present Legislature who are the products of the changed order and general education; young men of the highest ideals and courage. They are typical of the men who are going to meet the perplexing problems that confront us, if they are to be met. The fine attitude of these young legislators is the outstanding earnest hope from this Legislature of California's ability to overcome the difficulties which the interference of special interests in public affairs have brought upon the State.

"The real problem of this Legislature is the Legislature itself. You cannot make an antiquated and inadequate legislative machine carry the present day load and meet problems unknown when the Constitution of 1879 was adopted.

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ELIMINATION OF STRIKES

The goal of an industrial world in which arbitration will take the place of strikes and lockouts as a means of settling disputes between employers and employees, analogous to the renunciation of war as a means of settling disputes among nations, was offered at the World Congress on Social Economic Planning at Amsterdam, Holland, on August 28, which is being held under the auspices of the International Industrial Relations Association (the I. R. I.).

Industrialists, labor leaders, government officials and economists from all parts of the world, including a delegation from the United States, heard the paper prepared for the congress by H. H. Broach of Washington, D. C., president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, denouncing strikes as "ironical and absurd" and proposing for all industries in all nations the plan which has during the last ten years made the building construction branch of the electrical industry in America almost literally "a strikeless industry."

Disputes Breed Disputes

"What is true of war is true of strikes," declared Mr. Broach. "Neither side really wins. The labor union must do injury to its members in order to do damage to its opponents. After exhausting themselves in a strike both sides are left with the same problems they had before them at the start. Furthermore, we know that strikes whip up emotions and start trains of events that it takes years to dissipate. Industrial disputes, when prolonged, create a soil for the growth of more such disputes; co-operation acts similarly, creating an environment in

which co-operation between employer and employee, more and more, can live."

Entitled "Building Human Relations for Labor's Participation in Economic Policy," Mr. Broach's paper before the I. R. I. declared:

"I believe we have gone as far as any economic group in the world in building proper industrial relations in the electrical construction industry of the United States. The industrial relations plan of this industry is not an experiment. It has been tested through ten years of operation.

"The National Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry, created by a joint committee of employers and employees, is a kind of supreme court for our industry. It is the final court of appeal. Just as the Supreme Court of the United States has come to set up political, economic, and industrial policies for the United States, so this national council has come to set up policies for the electrical branch of the building trades.

But—Decisions Must Be Unanimous

"The outstanding facts that distinguish this council from all other efforts to arbitrate differences are: First, that it is composed of five members representing employers and five representing the union; second, that decisions must be unanimous; third, that decisions are accepted without quibble. If at any time the employer and union, at any local point, fail of agreement, they must submit their dispute to the council. Each side agrees in advance to abide by any decision rendered. There is no disturbance. Matters go on as usual.

"In the past year our employers have believed that by founding their own national organization—comprising only those who employ our union members—they could better face their problems, advance the welfare of the industry and work out some of the industrial conceptions employed

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in the plan I have just described. They have therefore set up the Electrical Guild of North America.

"The Guild states directly that it is organized to promote industrial co-operation on a scale hitherto unknown and untried in the building industry. It is significant that in America, the open-shop paradise, this association of employers frankly states:

"The organization and personnel of the firms and corporations members of the Guild, coupled with the mechanical skill of the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, exclusively employed by them, makes for a combination of effort superior to any other now existing."

Mr. Broach deplored what he termed the short-circuiting of schemes to advance industrial relations.

Must Become Front Page News

"If a motor engineer develops a new device," he said, "it becomes front page news in America. But if an employer discovers a new way to co-operate with his employees—especially if union co-operative management is concerned—this news gets little or no attention. Ideas about industrial relations spread slowly, and I insist we shall not advance a socially industrial world until new developments in industrial relations are as much front page news as new developments in manufacturing technique or equipment.

"This short-circuiting of information about industrial relations is important. It has its origin in the paramount fact that the right to organize has yet to be won by American labor. I think European workers and engineers are likely to forget this fact about the American situation. It accounts for what may pass for illogical and confused action of union

leaders in America. It colors our strategy and our psychology as labor officials. It accounts for the subdued tempo of the American labor movement as compared to the jazz tempo of American industry."

After proposing that the industrial relations plan which has brought peace to the construction branch of the electrical industry be adopted by the electrical industry as a whole and by other industries, Mr. Broach's paper closed with the statement: "The construction branch of the electrical industry is hardly an international industry, but the electrical power, radio, telephone, and electrical cable are international businesses. Through them you are coming into an understanding of what the American industrial system is. It will be a pity if Europeans accept American industry with its modern technological development—and with its medieval industrial relations."

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY IN FRANCE

A bill to establish a statutory holiday with pay for workers was passed by the French Chamber of Deputies recently. It provides that the annual holiday must be uninterrupted; the daily allowance shall be equal to the normal wage estimated on the average of the previous six months; the time when the holiday shall be taken may vary, but in the event of disagreement the justice of the peace shall act as arbitrator; the holiday shall be eight days after the first year and fifteen days thereafter; absence by reason of sickness, maternity, etc., shall not be taken into consideration, but if such absence exceeds one month the holiday may be postponed. The holiday is compulsory; consequently the worker may not take up employment elsewhere during his holiday without rendering himself liable to prosecution.

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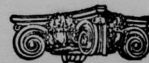
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Tribute of Judge Claypool of Seattle

Judge Charles E. Claypool of Seattle, a lifelong member of the Typographical Union, recently won the hearts of the members of the Musicians' Union by the delivery of a tribute to the members of that organization and their art. The occasion was a symphony concert under the auspices of the Seattle Musicians' Union in that city for the purpose of soliciting support of music lovers for "living music." Judge Claypool spoke in part as follows, as reported to the "International Musician":

"The masterly musicians who sponsor this performance are not seeking sympathy or appealing for assistance. They have accepted without complaint the long and laborious voyage which leads from aspiration to achievement. This is not the display of one conspicuous and brilliant sun surrounded by satellites, but a constellation of many stars with each and every one contributing to the brilliance of the firmament. To shine in this display has involved long days of labor and nights devoid of ease. The minimum of time required to qualify an individual performer is made up of approximately eight years, one-half of intensive study and practice and one-half of practical experience and routine. A doctor's degree in almost any other profession may be obtained in less time. While the emphasis tonight is on concerted effort, the players of separate instruments nevertheless honor their associates who have risen to solo rank. These eminent ones, by their marvelous execution and interpretation, not only add to the dignity of the profession, but carry it higher toward the climax of adequate melodic expression. However, they do stress the democracy

of the calling in that it demands of each performer equally as to tune and tempo.

"Pluck one thread, and the web ye mar!

Break but one of a thousand strings

And the painful jar through all will run!"

—Tennyson.

"One may read the history of his country, and thus gain some knowledge. He cannot experience this history without having had personal participation. Sunshine and the light of the moon may join other glories of nature—the hills, the valleys, the flowers, the tranquil plain and the raging sea and be marvelously counterfeited on canvas. But the painter after all presents a lifeless counterfeit. He cannot produce the thrilling reaction following sight of the reality. The human figure may be miraculously reproduced in beautiful marble. But it lacks the appeal of human flesh and blood and is cold and dead. The works of the immortal bard may be read by all men in many languages, but they take on full meaning only when uttered by a living being in fitting environment. The art of the printer, 'preserver of all arts,' may perpetuate the words of the orator—but they cannot preserve the orator. A Roosevelt speech may be an inspiration on perusal, but it lacks the squinting eye, the clenched fist and the gleaming teeth. The old, yet ever new words, 'I Love You' may be sung and printed in all the glorious melody of the greatest composer or master book-maker, but they only have fulness of meaning when vibrantly uttered by the passionate lover to the darling of his heart. The love of Almighty God for his creatures is only really assured to the suffering and the sorrowful by personal contact.

"That this age is known as a machine age must certainly be admitted by all, certainly by musicians. That the advances of science have light-

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ened the labors of men in many directions without improving social conditions may also be conceded. In all respects where it tends to improve the human condition, material improvement by way of mechanics commands approval. However, it is very, very human to overwork a novelty. We all sing a popular song one week and then no one sings it. We swear by the latest book one month and on the first of the next month throw it away. We applaud a moving picture actor one day, and the next day cast him into outer darkness. We elect a popular hero and then kick him out of office. We are 'fixed as waves, as breezes steady,' and like wind and wave toss and blow, ebb and flow and subside.

"Music is the great world-wide language. It speaks to heart and mind something that cannot be uttered or printed. In the name of the good, the true and the beautiful, we plead with all people who will listen not to allow this great outlet and interpreter of human emotion to be beaten to death by the jangle of mere machinery. Without artists there will be no art. All lost arts represent really lost artists. The great symphonies, the songs of praise by worshipful congregations, the wonderful operas, the stirring strains of courage and heroism, the soulful longing of the broken-hearted, the songs of shouting victorious, the crooning of a mother to her baby—none of these may be sealed in a can to be opened at will. In behalf of men and women who have loved music well enough to give their lives to it, and who out of this love protest against its degradation by cheap and raucous mechanism, we ask real music lovers to demand real music. Insist that the matchless message of melody be brought to you fresh from the minds and hearts of your fellow men!"

Varied Uses of Photo-Cell

Electrical progress cannot be gauged unless the photo-cell is mentioned. About 600 uses have already been discovered. In Texas it is

used for oil prospecting. Chicago police use it to detect whether a suspect is telling the truth. In the Holland tunnel it counts automobiles. In Pittsburgh it switches on lights in a school room. In Youngstown it causes ten-ton ingots to run from their shadows.

"DISMISSAL PAY" URGED

The National Industrial Conference Board, in a report recently issued, strongly urges that "dismissal wages"—a payment on discharge sufficient to tide over the worker until he has a chance at another job—should be made a part of America's regular industrial practice.

In Mexico, the board reports, workers discharged through no fault of their own get three months' pay. In Ecuador, employees with more than a year's service get two months' pay. In Bolivia, the amount graduates from a month's pay for less than a year's service, to twenty-five months' pay for twenty-five years' service or more.

The practice is barely started in this country, declares the board. Of 2618 companies studied, only fifty-three, or less than 2 per cent, have regular dismissal wages, while thirty more make a dismissal allowance under special circumstances.

The board recites one case in which two New England concerns consolidated and several thousand persons were thrown out of work. Those of fifteen years or more of service got one week's pay for each year they had worked. The actual amounts paid ran from \$104.61 to \$2088. About one employee in eight qualified for the payments.

Assuming that the person drawing the \$104.61 had been in the employ of the company for the minimum time of fifteen years, his wages must have averaged the princely sum of something under \$7 a week.

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THOSE RESPONSIBLE

By JOHN P. FREY

An earthquake or a flood destroys a small city, and the entire world takes immediate interest. The Red Cross, the navy and the airplanes rush doctors and supplies. The newspapers carry graphic stories of the catastrophe. The human suffering is vividly pictured.

An industrial earthquake has thrown six or seven million of wage earners out of employment, and compelled many more to work part time. The suffering created is widespread. The savings which wage earners have devoted years to accumulating, become exhausted. Self-respecting, independently-minded men and women are forced to become subjects of charity. Homes are lost. Desperation takes the place of contentment. The deadening fear of want, inability to secure work, eats into the heart and minds like an acid.

But there are a large number fortunately situated who look upon the situation without much stirring of the heart strings. They say that there always has been poverty; that there always have been depressions; that wage earners, knowing this, should prepare themselves for future depressions by saving a portion of their wages. They tell the workers that it is a well-known fact that business runs in cycles; that what goes up must come down and that all we need is patience and fortitude, for the business tide will soon rise and everyone will be happy once more. They even point out the

lessons to be learned, and impress upon us the necessity of preparing when so-called prosperity returns, so that we will be safeguarded for the next depression which is bound to come.

Earthquakes and floods come from natural causes; they can not be avoided. But unemployment, particularly in our country, is due principally to the unwisdom, the shortsightedness, and the greed of those men who are known as the captains of industry.

The major causes for unemployment at the present time are understood, and they are preventable.

If the business men or the government had it within their power to prevent floods and earthquakes and failed to do so, no words could be found too strong to condemn them. They would most properly be made aware of public indignation, and they would be promptly deposed from their positions of leadership. But public condemnation is very mild when, through the unsound, unsocial, unscientific, uneconomical and greedy business policies applied by the captains of industry and finance, millions of workmen are thrown out of employment.

During the so-called period of prosperity from 1923 to 1929, the national wealth increased more rapidly than ever before. The national annual income reached fabulous sums, yet from the peak of this period in 1926 until the depression staggered us the total volume of wages paid in the United States actually grew smaller, so that the mass of the people were less able to buy what

was being produced in the spring of 1929 than they were in the spring of 1926.

What happened was that the captains of industry reaped inordinate gains, they heaped up their profits, they forgot or disregarded their obligations in a mad rush to accumulate huge fortunes in a year or two. They killed their own market by failing to pay economically sound wages, and now there are some of these captains, particularly in the banking circles, who seem determined that the wage earners who have already suffered so much because of an unsound distribution of wealth produced, should now be forced to bear an additional burden.

WORK CHAIRS FOR WOMEN

A law requiring that seats be provided for women workers in certain prescribed industries and for "any other establishment, institution, or enterprise where females are employed" has been passed recently by New Mexico. "Suitable" seats are designated, to be used by the women when they are not engaged in the active duties of their employment, and employers are required to post notices to the effect that employees will be permitted to use the seats when they are not so engaged.

PROHIBITS NIGHT WORK FOR GIRLS

An act of the North Carolina legislature of 1931 prohibits the employment of girls between 16 and 18 years of age after 9 o'clock at night and before 6 o'clock in the morning in mills, factories, canneries, or manufacturing establishments.

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INJUNCTION LEGISLATION

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has approved an anti-injunction bill which it is believed will definitely end the judicial dictatorship exercised by federal judges in issuing injunctions in labor disputes prohibiting the workers from organizing in trade unions and from carrying on, without molestation from the courts, the work for which the unions are organized.

"This bill is intended to be a practical and effective medium to correct the abuse of the writ of injunction, which has become notoriously oppressive," declared William Green, president of the Federation, speaking for the Executive Council. "The Council regards injunction relief legislation as the major part of its legislative program. 'In proposing this legislation,' the Federation statement continues, 'labor is not making an attack upon the courts, nor is it asking or expecting to be granted a privileged status.

"Labor proposes to secure for itself the exercise of the right of free speech, free press, free assemblage, the right to organize, the right to engage in collective bargaining, and to prevent the equity courts from giving legal status and legal standing to 'yellow dog' contracts."

The thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States declares: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

In most labor injunctions federal judges set up some form of involuntary servitude for the workers.

The bill takes up the contracts which employers require workers of injunction slavery by writing into the Federal statutes a declaration of public policy which declares that "every human being has under the thirteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States an inalienable right to the disposal of his labor free from interference, restraint or coercion by or in behalf of employers of labor, including the right to associate with other human beings for the protection and advancement of their common interests as workers, and in such association to negotiate through representatives of their own choosing concerning the terms of employment and conditions of labor, and to take concerted action for their own protection in labor disputes." The bill declares that any "undertaking or promise" in conflict with this declaration shall be contrary to the public policy of the United States, and shall not be enforceable or subject to relief from the courts.

The bill then takes up the contracts which employers require workers to sign pledging themselves not to join trade unions and declares such contracts to be contrary to the public policy of the United States and not enforceable.

With this groundwork outlawing activities against the right of labor to organize and the imposition of yellow dog contracts as against public policy, the bill takes up the rights which injunction judges have barred workers from exercising and gives every one of them the status of legality.

The bill declares it to be illegal for federal judges to issue injunctions in labor disputes prohibiting workers individually or collectively from striking or threatening to strike, whether the strikers have a grievance against their own employers or strike sympathetically to bring pressure in favor of some other union engaged in a dispute, and prohibits federal judges from issuing injunctions barring workers from membership in trade unions.

The bill declares it to be illegal for federal judges to issue injunctions in labor disputes prohibiting workers individually or collectively from paying or withholding strike or unemployment benefits, from giving publicity to labor disputes, from aiding by all lawful means any person interested in a labor dispute who is being prosecuted in federal or state courts, from assembling peaceably to act or organize to act in the interest of a labor dispute, and in general from urging others, without threat, fraud, or violence, to do these things.

The Federation's bill further provides that no Federal court may grant an injunction "on the ground that any persons in a labor dispute are engaged in unlawful conspiracy."

It relieves the officers and members of labor organizations of responsibility for the unlawful acts of individual officers and members or agents, except upon clear proof of actual participation and knowledge.

According to the Federation's bill, the only circumstances under which a judge could issue an injunction in a labor dispute are the commission of unlawful acts which will continue and cause substantial and irreparable damage to the property of the complainant who has no other remedy but the injunction.

In contempt of court proceedings for alleged violation of a labor injunction the Federation bill gives the parties to an industrial dispute the right to demand the withdrawal of a Federal judge if the cause is an attack on his character or conduct, and not made in open court. Upon filing the demand the judge would go no further in the contempt case.

After a labor injunction is granted, violation of it and charges for contempt of court shall be tried by a jury instead of by the judge, except contempt in the presence of the court or interfering with its operations.

"The Executive Council proposes," it declared in a statement, "to call upon the officers of national and international unions, state federations and labor and city central bodies to concentrate their efforts in securing the enactment of this proposed anti-injunction legislation.

"It is particularly vital to the workers during these days of stress and unemployment. At this time when millions are unemployed and when many employers seek to take advantage of human misery and human suffering to force lower living standards and lower wages upon workers who are either unemployed or threatened with unemployment, working people need to exercise the right to organize, to meet and discuss their common problems, and prevail upon others in a peaceful way to join with them and to present their cause and condition through the medium of their own press and their own publications as well as the press of the nation."

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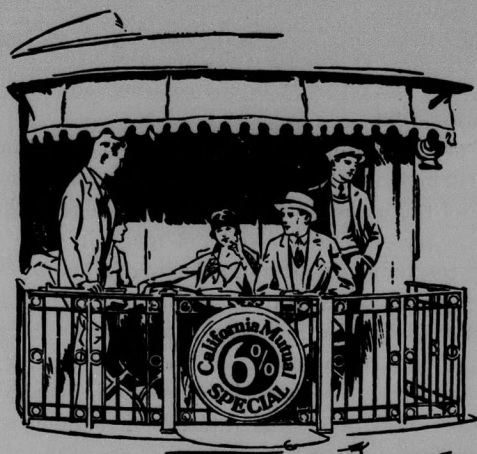
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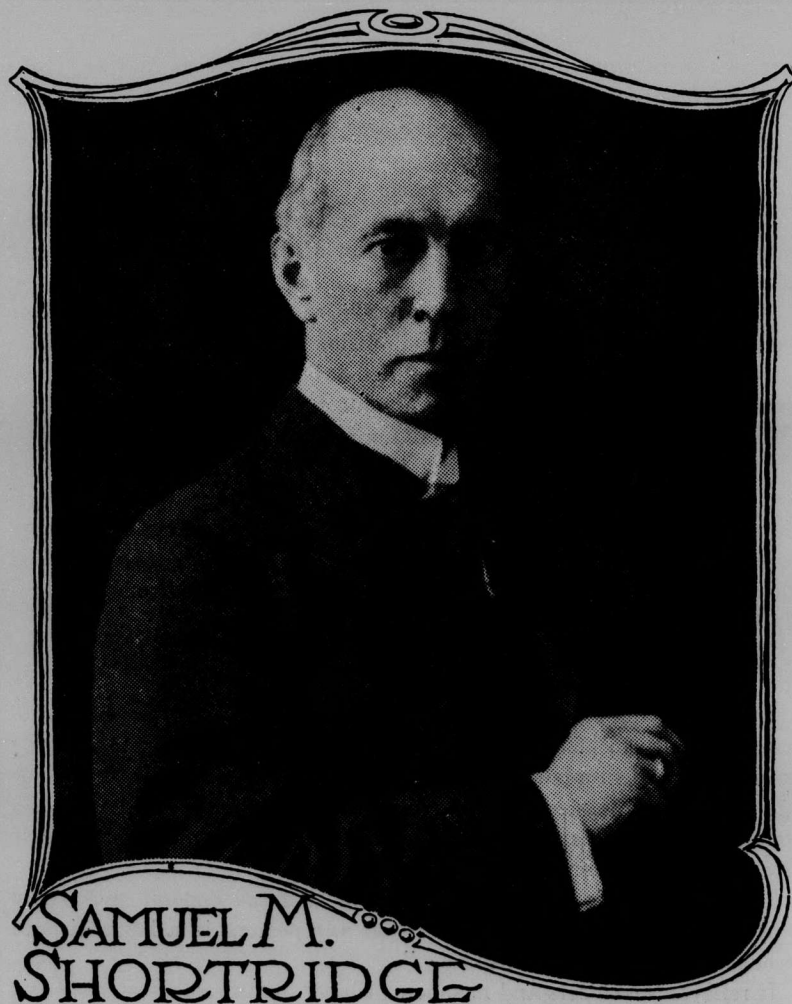
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THE LABOR TEMPLE

On Monday next, at the Labor Day picnic and celebration in California Park, Marin County, will take place an event which will be of particular interest to those who have been connected with the San Francisco Labor Council and its affiliated bodies during the last twenty-five years. This event will be the burning of the bonds issued by the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association for moneys advanced by the unions of San Francisco for the construction of the San Francisco Labor Temple. These bonds have been redeemed and will be consigned to the fire as a symbol of the fact that organized labor now has a permanent home, paid for and maintained by union men, and that the last obligation against it has been paid. On July 7, 1931, the San Francisco Labor Council became the sole owner of the Labor Temple.

The idea of a Labor Temple owned and operated by the unions of San Francisco was conceived in the minds of a number of labor officials connected with the trade union movement in San Francisco in 1905. The idea took form immediately after the great disaster of 1906, when the Labor Council named a committee to prepare a plan for the realization of the object.

At first the plans were modest, being limited to a temporary building on a leased lot, but later more ambitious plans were formulated, and a corporation was formed under the present name. Bonds were issued, and were absorbed almost exclusively by the San Francisco unions. In 1911 there was a reincorporation, the stock was increased to a quarter of a million dollars, which was also sold to the unions, and plans were adopted which resulted in the erection of the present Labor Temple.

Thus the work of providing a central headquarters for organized labor has been completed. The Temple was built entirely with money provided by the unions of San Francisco, and it has been entirely paid for by union funds. It stands as a monument to the enterprise and business ability of San Francisco organized labor. It is dedicated to the American labor movement as represented in the American Federation of Labor, the San Francisco Labor Council and its affiliated unions.

The present board of directors of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association, Ltd., which has direction of the Labor Temple, is as follows: Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen; Daniel P. Haggerty, Machinists; John A. O'Connell, Teamsters; William McCabe, Molders; George S. Hollis, Typographical; John P. McLaughlin, Teamsters; William A. Granfield, Office Employees; M. E. Decker, Milk Wagon Drivers, and Anthony Brenner, Machinists.

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In order to more successfully combat the efforts of their employers to lower wages and lengthen hours, Retail Salesmen's Union, Local 432, and Retail Shoe Salesmen's Union, Local 410, have merged their forces into one organization, to be known in the future as Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen's Union, Local 410. Many retail merchants are taking advantage of the present depression by eliminating the paying of a specified salary to their salespeople, and adopting the so-called speed-up system of pay on a commission basis, thus lowering the opportunity of earning a decent living for the salesmen and at the same time returning to the old slavery days of keeping their places of business open at nights for the transaction of business, which has made it essential for these two unions to amalgamate. We are preparing for an active campaign among the labor unions of this city, seeking the support of organized labor through its patronage of only those retail stores employing union salesmen, by demanding that the salesman display a union button of the Clerks' Union, and refusing to make a purchase unless shown. The retail merchant of today needs every dollar he can make, and if the union man and woman will only spend what few dollars they may have to spend only in stores where the salesmen can show a Clerks' Union button, the fight of the Retail Clerks for humane hours and wages can be won.

The following officers of the new organization have been elected: President, G. A. O'Malley; vice-presidents, J. F. Lantry and H. J. Patton; secretary, F. J. Donworth; treasurer, E. A. Levy; trustees, H. F. Fleischman, Edward Caple and Harry Cassner; guide, I. Sellick; guard, H. E. Chick; delegates to Labor Council, F. A. O'Brien and F. J. Donworth.

Committees are being formed for the purpose of visiting the various unions shortly in their interest, and it is hoped organized labor will respond nobly to the request of the salespeople. Your moral support is all they ask through your purchasing power.

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WALTER B. BIRDSALL PASSES AWAY

After a short illness Walter B. Birdsall, for many years connected with the trades unions of San Francisco as a public accountant, passed away on Saturday, August 22. Mr. Birdsall had many sincere friends among the union people of the city, and his death removes a kindly and generous spirit who will be greatly missed.

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AWAKENING AND TAMING THE TOILERS

By ANDREW FURUSETH

In ancient times the toilers were slaves. A slave that strayed near a procession of free men was guilty of sacrilege and was put to death. The Nazarene, who came to restore the law of human equality, was crucified, but his teachings went marching on. The acid quality of his teaching destroyed the Roman Empire, where there were nine slaves for each free man, as chemical acid destroys steel. The essence of the teaching of the Master was and is that all men are the sons of God, with equal right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Equal before God on the religious plane—equal before the law, on the political plane—equal right to toil on the industrial plane. This is not simply Christianity, it is true Americanism.

Equality on the religious plane—before God—was achieved by religious organizations based upon religious discontent and it took sixteen hundred years of suffering, struggling and dying in the prison, on the scaffold, on the cross, at and on the stake, on the battlefield, ending in a war lasting thirty years, devastating a continent and reducing its population to less than half before men's right to equality before God was acknowledged.

The struggle for human equality promptly shifted to the political plane and the struggle was conducted by political organizations based upon political discontent. It took about three hundred years of struggle, in which the miseries, the sufferings, and the heroism in the struggle for religious freedom were repeated. During this struggle there developed a new force in western society—the Third Estate, which we call Big Business. The western world had been governed by the clergy and the nobility—the teachers and leaders had been the masters—all an inheritance from the Roman republic and the Roman empire. The growing wealth of the business man made him think himself entitled to a share in the govern-

ment. He petitioned and was denied, again and again, and then staged the so-called French revolution.

America Enters the Field

In the meantime a new continent was being peopled and the free inhabitants finally adopted the Declaration of Independence, in which the people promised themselves that the government which they were to establish was to be based upon the Christian concept that "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men."

The people of the United States fought for the right to establish these principles and they won. But slavery was an institution respected and respectable and it continued, because a slave was not recognized as man. The slave was property and the master was protected in his rights by the fifth amendment to the Constitution. The principles adopted in the Declaration of Independence, however, went marching on and the time came when ownership of man by man was intolerable and there was a civil war, as a result of which the thirteenth amendment was adopted. This amendment was born and baptized in blood and reads as follows:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

As a result of this amendment statutes were revised. The right to hold man as property was thought to have ended. No slavery, not even contract slavery, is to exist. Surely, then we can do

as the free men did. We can organize into voluntary unions for mutual aid and protection, and that was the swaddling clothes of the American republic. With that and through that we can help ourselves and assist in creating in the United States the kind of government contemplated by the Declaration of Independence. Through our unions we may learn self-government, and we can even gradually establish equality on the industrial field. Thus came the awakening of the toilers; but it has so far resulted in

The Taming of the Toilers

The toilers organized into trade unions to improve their wages and working condition. As weapons they used the strike and the boycott to compel a hearing and to gradually improve their condition. To toil is to create and men must toil with all their faculties. If "pursuit of happiness" means anything it necessarily means the fullest possible use of all the creative faculties implanted in man. Half-witted or insane men do no labor. They do not toil. Unionism, strikes and boycotts went like fire in dry grass through the land. The Third Estate said:

"These people must be tamed. Strikes and boycotts must be gradually minimized and finally stopped or our power to govern will end. We must induce them to make contracts and these contracts must be sacred or we will have unhorsed the old governing class in vain. We must find a distinction between the man and his labor power; we must make the people see that labor power or labor is property, that good will and the right to carry on a business is a property right. When we do this we can use the equity power to compel obedience and then we need not use the cumbersome Saxon system of jurisprudence with that silly jury system. Of course it is true that the definition of property is that it is 'individual, tangible and transferable,' but the lawyers may be so educated that they will defend any extension of the old definition so that it will include activities as well as things."

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use equity to enforce law, was the result. The equity court stepped in and prohibited men from combining and to so use their combination that it would interfere with business. Thus the toilers were deprived of their weapons. They became discouraged and were ripe for the company union; they were compelled to sign away their freedom under the Constitution; and again they became slaves to industry. But there were very many who could not be frightened, especially if they earned enough wages to feel some independence and were not in debt. So the wise thing would be to induce them to go in debt so that they could not quit working without considerable loss. Hence we were offered

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And we bought until the very last penny was pledged. If the husband or son felt like quitting he was promptly reminded that this or that installment was due next week and the auto or what not might be taken away. This worked fairly well; but there were too many who feared going into debt. It meant being dependent and they did not like that and so it was found well to organize holding companies, which could issue an unlimited amount of securities—more than forty billions—and get them to buy these securities. Just let us exchange our pretty paper for their coin. This was done and men fell for the idea, that the force of gravitation does not apply in economics: Bonds and stocks go up and up forever. It worked wonderfully well. The men who would not go into debt were willing to buy pulp gold bricks and the Third Estate got the coin. Then somebody—the farmers—were in debt and in order to make it more difficult to pay, gold was remonetized and silver was demonetized even in India, and the debts were doubled. Then there was yet somebody who might possibly kick and the tariff was passed to kill the foreign trade. Then the props were kicked away and the whole house tumbled. Hunger, arising from unemployment, drove self-respecting men to beg for bread for their children. Afraid to complain about anything, fearing the blacklist and more hunger, fearing to offend the boss, we lacked courage and submitted, taking what the employer offered—the toiler is tamed indeed. He is willing to do all that is demanded of him—for the time being. But it will not always be so. The toiler

sees the master as a giant, because he is now on his knees looking up. He will know the facts shortly and then he will rise and again stand erect. Equality on the industrial plane must come or the ruin and passing of western civilization must follow. It may take some time, but the more we understand what is what, the more the toiler will gather courage. He will again regain his freedom under the thirteenth amendment and then evolution will proceed.

This is the hope—and this hope comes from historical study which I have carried on for years.

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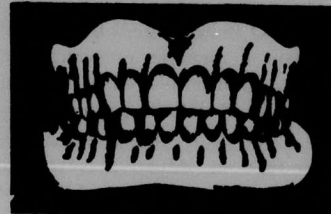
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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

President C. M. Baker, with his wife and little daughter, left on Thursday last for Kansas City by automobile. Mrs. Baker and Marilyn will visit relatives there, while Mr. Baker will proceed to Boston to attend the convention of the International Typographical Union, where he will represent No. 21 as a delegate. Prior to his departure Mr. Baker reported that he had received the indorsement of the Progressive executive committee for the office of first vice-president of the International, and he goes into the race as the strongest candidate.

The four sons of the late James P. Olwell demand \$25,000 for his death following a street car accident in a suit on file against the city of San Francisco. The plaintives are Alfred T., William C., David G. and James P. Olwell, Jr. Their complaint asserts that a Municipal railway car struck their father on August 21, 1930, as he was crossing Geary street at 12th avenue and that he died two days later.

William R. O'Brien, aged 64 years, and for nearly 40 years a member of Sacramento Typographical Union and employed in the State Printing Office most of that time, passed away on Monday, August 24, after a long illness.

Union printers in Albany, New York, have voted to help their unemployed. All regularly employed printers working five and one-half days per week will be required to lay off two days each month and give their place to those out of work. Every printer employed will be charted and a special committee will arrange the lay-off schedule. The plan will be effective three months beginning Monday, August 3. The city will be closed to traveling cards.

Since the emergency plan went into effect on November 1, 1930, New York Union No. 6 has paid over \$650,000 in cash benefits and over half a million dollars' worth of work has been furnished by employed members to those who otherwise would have been unemployed.

From the Labor Clarion of March 28, 1902, we read the following: "Big 6" of New York pays about \$700 each week for the relief of the unemployed. In eight years the amount paid was \$254,328."

A communication has been received from an employee of the "Japanese-American News," 650 Ellis street, informing us that a strike is on in that plant and requesting our co-operation. Members should not seek work in that establishment until further notice.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

A rumor is going the rounds that no more passes will be issued by the theaters to the press. That will be tough on some of the boys. But just suppose the baseball clubs and prizefight promoters follow suit.

When "Red" Bender got home the other night the wife handed him a letter with a smile. Opening it, Red read something like this: "Dear Brother Benderstein, we wish to invite you to a special doings at the church lately occupied by Rev. —, which we now occupy. Hoping you can be present, etc., etc., Yours sincerely, Rabbi —." A donation to aid the cause was also sought. Imagine Brother Benderstein's thoughts.

R. O. Johnson of the night side is taking a rest, during which he expects to locate his missing mats.

One of our apprentices was called to the phone the other day, where he lingered for about half an hour. After he had hung up, one of the boys asked who was talking. "Oh, that was my brother."

Wonder how long he would have talked had it been a lady friend.

Much shifting around on the machines took place the other day. One of our handsome bachelors was sent to No. 1 machine. It happens that several former members of the chapel have operated that machine and have passed on. Also, one or two others have been married while using that slug. Pretty soon our bachelor friend went to the copy cutter and asked to be switched to some other machine. "Why?" asked the guy in charge. "Well, I don't want to take any chances." Now the boys would like to know just what he was gambling with.

Correction—We are informed that the reason the "straw" bosses were all used up the other day was not because the numbers ran out, but there were no more colored pencils. Each "straw" has a particular color of pencil to go with the different "straw" positions.

Now that the state election is coming on candidates are beginning to get pictures of their "mush" in the paper. These are cut out and pasted on the bulletin board. Chairman Staples had his on view Saturday. It was taken when Charles was one of the "city's finest" and a Vigilante. Ross C. Wilson had a prominent place also on our publicity board.

A slight mistake was made in a dog biscuit ad the other day. The ad should have read that the subject of the ad was selected by veterinarians. The ad man obligingly made it "vegetarians." Well, it might be all right, at that.

The "common herd" had their innings the other day. Foreman Fitzgerald has been away for two weeks. One of his assistants bet another of the same 50 cents cash that the boss would show up in the composing room on a certain day. The skipper failed to show, so now the loser is trying to figure out how he got his wires crossed. Probably if he had called the boss and offered to go halves with him, he might have saved the bet.

During Fleet Week several of the boys were decorated with ribbons of various hues, mostly, however, yellow.

While the circus was in town, one of the boys whose nationality is of the thrifty kind was asked

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if he was going to take his kids to see it. "Why should he?" piped up one of the gang; "just let them take a look at the old man." Curtain.

"Chronicle" Chapel Notes—By C. C.

Says one Mr. Odegard, Saturday p. m., to writer: "Your Labor Clarion notes must be in not later than Monday afternoon." So hastily home to write.

Victor ("Red") Aro asserts that his whiskers will be worth considerable money, hence the reason for not harvesting the crop. He did not say so, but Mrs. Rumor has it that he is selling the crop to a manufacturer of camel hair overcoats.

Speaking of whiskers, we have another member of the Chapel who has a most promising growth on his chin and this is accompanied by forty-six hairs on his upper lip. Name, and perhaps photograph, next week.

Entered in the forthcoming "Chronicle" Golden Gate swim is M. E. Campbell, Jr. Junior expects to finish the swim (we hope so). He also adds that he has had a number of offers from the other apprentices and office boys to pilot him across the Gate, but confides that some of those boys might pilot him right out the Gate and forget to pilot him back.

And don't forget, Labor Day is your day—so boost organized labor and your unit in particular.

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MAILER NOTES

Just what degree of success the M. T. D. U. officers are meeting with in their efforts to secure loans from various locals for the purpose of continuing the court cases the writer has not as yet ascertained. It is known, however, that some locals have refused to loan money for any further court litigation against the I. T. U. While others are holding the matter in abeyance until the outcome of the M. T. D. U. convention at Boston. While no word has been forthcoming concerning their action, many are anxiously waiting to learn how large a loan the St. Louis Mailers' Union is likely to contribute. But if the local of another officer of the M. T. D. U. should hold the matter in abeyance until after the convention, or make but a small loan before then, the outlook, so far as the loan plan is concerned, cannot be said to be an encouraging one to the M. T. D. U. officers. In which event, they may deem it necessary to propose the levying of an assessment. The latter course would seem to be the more dignified course for an international to follow. It would be more likely to restore confidence in the M. T. D. U. to weather the storm of court litigation and, perhaps, come out victorious in the end. The available statements of cash receipts and disbursements of the M. T. D. U. are an interesting and fascinating study. The more one studies these figures the more puzzling it becomes to understand why they fail to show the results the promoters of the \$100,000 defense fund anticipated. Very likely it will continue to remain as deep a mystery as that of the ship that sailed away to an unknown port, whose fate the sea alone can tell. But it is natural to assume that now is the time for the M. T. D. U. officers to lay all their cards on the table. Balance—all funds—August 20, 1926, report of secretary-treasurer M. T. D. U., shows as being \$14,951.21; defense fund, balance, August 20, 1926, \$7681.10. Recorded cash receipts, July 31, 1925, \$6325. Total receipts for May, 1931, \$607.50; balance on hand, for same period, \$2334.25; defense fund, \$8.97. Unless liberal loans are forthcoming, or the \$1 per month per member defense fund is renewed, it would appear that further court litigation, aside from costs of ancillary bill litigation, is going to be one of the "rocky-road-to-Dublin" variety for the optimistic officers of the M. T. D. U.

Emil ("Bill") Williams of Los Angeles local, a former member of No. 18, was a recent visitor, looking the picture of health.

George A. ("Al") Harris, as he was familiarly known, who was foreman of the "Examiner" for a number of years, was seized with an acute attack of indigestion while at work on the night of August 27, and passed away before medical assistance arrived. Funeral services were held from a local undertaking parlor on August 30. Victoria Harris, widow, and George A. Harris, son, survive him.

The many friends of Claude M. Baker, president of No. 21, will be pleased to learn of his having received the Progressive indorsement for the office of first vice-president of the I. T. U.

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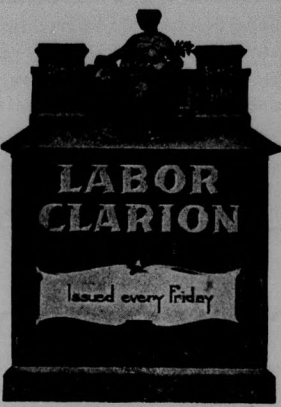
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 Editor and Manager

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Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1931

Relief a Federal Problem

Labor Day, set apart to celebrate the accomplishments of organized workers, to review the progress of past years and to plan greater campaigns for the future, will be observed with a subdued note this year in comparison with former activities connected with labor's annual holiday. It is likely that speakers will be inclined to pessimism, to deploring the fact that statesmanship and industrial genius have failed in this period of extreme business depression to adequately provide means of meeting the crisis of unemployment and its consequent suffering which has overwhelmed the hosts of labor. It is likely that fantastic solutions will be proposed by well meaning but ill-informed economists. And it is also possible that in some sections where the industrial machine has shown its futility in handling the situation there will be expressions of discontent and even of despair.

In the rapid development of the United States from an agricultural to an industrial nation, more pronounced than ever since the great war, the same spirit of thoughtless greed has been displayed as when the nation was young, and the natural resources of the country were recklessly dissipated without provision for the generations to come after—when thousands of square miles of public lands were freely given to unscrupulous promoters of railroads, and the almost boundless forests of the great West were turned over to gigantic corporations formed to mulct the people of their birthright; and later, when electricity became an essential of modern civilization, the potential water power of unnumbered streams, which should always have been the heritage of the people, was traitorously turned over to organized greed. The story of the oil resources of the country in their transit from the custody of the government to the possession of corporations, with the numerous scandals unearthed through the efforts of a handful of patriotic conservationists to rescue the pitiful remnant from the hands of the despoilers, is a recent one, and is yet fresh in the minds of the people. Rapacity and greed have been extended to industry's dealings with labor. A change is due.

Government figures demonstrate the fact that during the year 1930, when industry was reduced to a mere shell of its 1929 proportions, more money was paid out in dividends by the great manufacturing corporations than in the peak year preceding. This does not signify, of course, that profits were greater. The corporations drew on their surplus funds, created as a reserve for just such contingencies, thereby revealing that as far as their own immediate interests were concerned they were foresighted. But the experience opened the eyes of the people to the lack of means of relief in another direction. While there were reserve funds for the shareholders, there was no such provision for the workers released from industry because of lack of markets. The throwing of millions of workers out of employment further restricted the market for manufactured goods and further reduced the profits of industry. The "vicious circle" had revealed itself to the more intelligent of the employing class, and many of them boldly faced the situation and, under the leadership of President Hoover and some of the leading industrialists of the country, spoke their minds in public.

There was a general movement to maintain wages and employment to the limit of ability. Captains of industry, seeing their markets almost wiped out by the flood of unemployment, began to devise schemes for at least a temporary revival of business. Great building programs were provided for by the government (which so far, unfortunately, have not materialized), and a genuine effort was made in various ways to stimulate business. But in spite of all efforts the unemployment situation has become more acute, with the exception of seasonal activities. Thinking men are gravely looking forward to the coming winter with apprehension and alarm. Millions of dollars, to be disbursed by charitable organizations or by the federal, state and municipal governments, must be raised, it is now generally admitted, to take care of the destitute during the approaching winter.

The opinions and prejudices of men experience change in the face of great crises. Those who have heretofore looked upon government aid of the individual as debasing and having the effect of pauperizing the recipient of such aid are beginning to realize that the relief problem is too enormous and pressing to be relegated to private agencies. If misery and actual starvation are to be prevented no private organization is big enough for the task.

In one of his recent speeches President Hoover declared that the nation "owes every man an opportunity to earn a livelihood." If that denotes anything it is that failure to provide this opportunity imposes an obligation. There has been worked up in this country a universal repugnance to anything savoring of the "dole." But is it not possible to provide relief during unemployment and still maintain the worker's self-respect and pride?

Is it not possible to follow the plan of the corporations and provide an "unemployment reserve" on the same lines as the dividend reserves for the benefit of corporate shareholders? Many patriotic and humanitarian citizens are thinking along these lines, and it may be that a practical plan will be evolved. No doubt the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor will devote itself to the question, which has been discussed for months in various phases. Some concrete plan should emanate from the convention in time to be submitted to the regular session of Congress next December.

The Labor Day Edition

This Labor Day Edition of the Labor Clarion is composed of sixty-eight pages and cover, and is made possible by the co-operation of hundreds of friends of organized labor in the business, professional and political life of San Francisco. While the response of the business element has not been so marked as in former years, it is gratifying to know that in the midst of a depression the effects of which have been felt in all walks of life there is a general realization of the fact that organized labor must carry on its great work and continue to occupy its place in the economic world. This year there has been evident throughout the country appreciation of the work of trade unionism and acceptance of its doctrines by statesmen, industrial leaders and commercial bodies to an extent almost unbelievable to those who remember the bitter opposition encountered in past years. It is gratifying indeed to know that the program of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations is being generally accepted as the common sense means by which the country will emerge from its difficulties. San Francisco business men are among those who realize this fact, as shown by their representation in the columns of the Labor Clarion, and their co-operation is sincerely appreciated.

The pages of the Labor Day Edition are replete with the expressions of men high in the councils of labor dealing with the problems confronting the unions and the country generally. These are supplemented by the contributions of leaders in various lines of economic thought, and the whole presents a compendium which may well be studied by those whose desire is to bring about better conditions in the industrial world.

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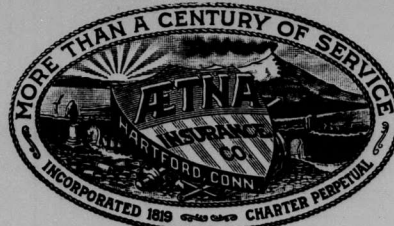
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S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes, August 28, 1931.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President D. P. Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present with the exception of Vice-President Dixon and Trustee Granfield, who were excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Electrical Workers No. 6, for Lawrence Healy, vice Charles Bowman, resigned. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council.

Referred to Secretary—From Board of State Harbor Commissioners, with reference to contracts involving the wages paid to pavers and laborers.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From the California Joint Immigration Committee, relative to Japanese immigration.

Invitation Accepted—From First Baptist Church, Dr. James West, pastor, extending an invitation to attend services to be held on Labor Sunday, September 6, at 7:45 p. m., and requesting Council to appoint a committee to represent the Council.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—Labor Day observed as a holiday; chain stores are unfair; demand the Clerks' button. Hatters—When purchasing hats look for the union label of Hatters; Smith Hat Works on Valencia Street, near Twenty-second, makes a fine quality of hats bearing the union label. Auto Mechanics—Requested the assistance of all to have the city purchase equipment manufactured by the American La France Company.

The Council congratulated Brother Daniel C. Murphy on his appointment as a member of the State Board of Education. Brother Murphy responded by thanking the Council for its interest, and promised to render service in behalf of the labor movement.

General Labor Day Committee—The minutes of the committee were read and Secretary O'Connell reported that all arrangements were completed for the celebration and urged upon all delegates the necessity of attending and assisting in making it a success.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and same were ordered paid.

The matter of a full page advertisement for Labor Day in the "Examiner" was on motion referred to the General Labor Day Committee.

Nominations—Nominations were reopened for delegate to the American Federation of Labor; moved that nominations be closed; carried, Secretary O'Connell being the only nominee, the chair declared Delegate Secretary O'Connell duly and regularly elected to represent the Council at the convention. Matter of compensation referred to Executive Committee.

Receipts, \$365.10. Expenses, \$555.40.

Council adjourned out of respect to the memory of Alexander L. O'Grady, for many years attorney for the Building Trades Council, at 9:15 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

Official Minutes of Meeting Held August 19, 1931.

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held Wednesday, August 19, 1931, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by President A. W.

Edwards at 8 p. m. and on roll call Noble Burton was noted absent.

Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting, held August 5, were approved as corrected.

Communications—From Ladies' Auxiliary of League, minutes, read and filed. Building Trades, minutes, read and filed. San Francisco Labor Council, again, advising all organized labor and its sympathizers that the Milk Producers' Association of Central California and its products, as Modesto butter, Challenge butter, Val-Maid butter, M. P. A. butter, Modesto milk (canned), Banner milk and M. P. A. powdered milk, are still on the "We Don't Patronize" List of organized labor of California; read and filed. Organized Labor's Central Coal Committee of Denver, Colo., in which they praise the attitude of Josephine Roche of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company in Colorado in regard to this company's fairness to the United Mine Workers' Union in that state; this only union mine company in Colorado produces the "Baldwin" union-mined coal, which can be bought at the White Company, Clayton and Page streets; referred to the Labor Clarion. Stanislaus County Central Labor Council, requesting organized labor to support the striking employees of the Milk Producers' Association of Central California by not patronizing their products, and to notify this association and the Challenge Cream and Butter Association through a printed form of the action taken by this League; secretary to comply.

Secretary's Report—Visited stores on new merchandise. Visited Cracker firms for Labor Day, looking up Labor Day prizes, and decorations. Progress on signboard. Full report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Tailors' Union expects business to pick up soon; will print 2000 cards to distribute on Labor Day; will hold their ball on September 19, at California Hall, Turk and Polk streets; admission, gents 50 cents, ladies, 25 cents. Molders' Union reports good news to the effect that it has adjusted its differences with the Apex-Johnson Washing Machine Company; this firm, through its factory, is now employing union molders; also want you to remember the local union-made Wedgewood, Occidental and Spark stoves. Garment Workers' Union No. 131 reports conditions are not any better and earnestly asks you to look for its union label when buying work gar-

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.
Kress, S. H., Stores.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

ments. Pile Drivers, Sign Painters, Pressmen, Carpet Mechanics, Stereotypers, Elevator Constructors, Millmen's Union and Office Employees all report no improvement in work. Grocery Clerks ask you not to buy on Labor Day, Monday, September 7; look for the button on the clerk. Ladies' Auxiliary reports its members will contribute prizes for the League's booth at the Labor Day picnic; will hold a bunco party after adjournment of the League's next meeting. Visitors welcome.

New Business—Moved and seconded that the League inaugurate an attendance prize for the delegates. After discussion as to the amount of the prize and at which meeting it should be given an amendment was made to postpone action until the next meeting. Amendment carried.

Good and Welfare—Through a regretted oversight of the secretary in writing the minutes of the last meeting he omitted a motion that was made and carried that the League regrets the passing of the late J. W. Mullen, editor of the Labor Clarion and that when the League adjourns it do so in his respect.

Receipts, \$43.61; bills paid, \$70.75.

Adjournment—With no further business before the League, the meeting adjourned at 9:20 p. m. to meet again Wednesday, September 2. At the adjournment of this meeting the Ladies' Auxiliary will hold its bunco party; score cards, 25 cents; many good prizes. All welcome to come.

"NOT ONE CENT OF UNION-EARNED MONEY FOR THE UNFAIR EMPLOYER."
Fraternally submitted.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

Minutes of the Ladies' Auxiliary.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting August 19, in Room 315, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. Desepte, at 8:15 p. m. Roll call of officers showed all present. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Communications: Read and filed.

Reports of committees: showing progress. Report of hosiery committee: selling hosiery. Treasurer's report; accepted as read.

New Business: It was moved, seconded and carried that we have a bunco party the first meeting in September.

Good of the Auxiliary: Members always bring in good reports of visiting the shops.

The Auxiliary will have a new supply of union label ladies' silk hose.

With no further business to come before the Auxiliary the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. DECKER, Secretary.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

Resolutions indorsing the proposed \$6,000,000 school bond issue and pledging support in securing its adoption were approved by the San Francisco Building Trades Council at its regular meeting on August 20.

Considerable wage cutting among the miscellaneous occupations was reported by a delegate from the Ornamental Plasterers' Union. It was stated that the Builders' Exchange had asked that a wage board be set up for the purpose of regulating wages, notwithstanding that the Industrial Association had publicly announced that there would be no change in the wage scales this year.

A delegate stated that the San Francisco Labor Council at its last meeting had "refused to consider a resolution submitted at that time," and severely criticized certain officers of the Labor Council. General President MacDonald objected to this criticism as unfair and unjust to the officers of the Labor Council, and declared that the Building Trades Council could not countenance that kind of criticism.

PROGRAM OF LABOR DAY CELEBRATION

Monday, September 7, 1931, California Park, Marin County, California, Under the Auspices of San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council

Officers—James B. Gallagher, chairman; William A. Granfield, vice-chairman; John A. O'Connell, secretary-treasurer; Thomas Doyle, assistant secretary; Patrick O'Brien, sergeant-at-arms; Dan Cavanaugh, assistant sergeant-at-arms.

Committee of Arrangements—James B. Gallagher, chairman; John A. O'Connell, Thomas Doyle, secretaries; Dan Cavanaugh, Frank C. MacDonald, John Swanson, Sidney B. France, John LaForce, Fred B. Nicholas, E. A. Dwyer, T. C. Meagher, R. R. Corrie, George Kidwell, Chas. Derry, Anthony L. Noriega, William Brigaerts, Daniel P. Haggarty, Michael Casey, Paul Scharrenberg, Al Berryessa, J. J. McTiernan, James Coulsting, John F. Metcalf, William Seagrave, Capt. John G. Moreno, George S. Hollis, Daniel C. Murphy, Sarah S. Hagan, Anna Brown, Ella Wunderlich, Laura Molleda, Mabel Sutton, Nellie Casey, John Dempsey, David Ryan.

Booth Committee—W. G. Desepte, chairman. Promotional League—A. W. Edwards, Theo. Johnson, T. A. Rotell, Mary F. Wolfe, W. G. Desepte, Jack Williams, Noble Burton, Bertha Del Carlo, Geo. J. Plato, J. C. Willis, A. Raits, E. McLaughlin, Sid France. Ladies' Auxiliary—Mrs. E. Gerhart, Mrs. T. Duryea, Mrs. A. W. Edwards, Mrs. M. E. Decker, Mrs. W. G. Desepte, Mrs. C. Nealon, Mrs. E. J. McClarty, Mrs. M. Finkensbinder.

Games Committee—Frank Brown, chairman; John Gibson, announcer; R. R. Corrie, Hugo Ernst, L. C. Dressler, John Coughlan, Chas. Child, John McGovern, Patrick O'Brien, A. T. Wynn, L. D. Wilson, Anthony Brenner, Edward Vandeleur, Joe Trumpower, William Rhys, James E. Hopkins, Joseph Willis, George Cullen, Chas. D. Mull, Bill Casey.

Floor Committee—William P. McCabe, chairman; Wm. Brigaerts, vice-chairman; W. G. Desepte, Anthony Brenner, Tom Meagher, Geo. Hosking, Thos. Connor, F. J. Donworth, Wm. P. Stanton, Walter Otto, H. Olsen, Wm. T. Bonsor, Al Armstrong, Bertha Del Carlo, May McCullough. Floor manager, William P. McCabe.

Reception Committee—Harry Milton, chairman; F. J. Donegan, Theo. Johnson, M. E. Decker, John C. Daly, Gus Magnusson, Thomas Dowd, John Orcutt, Joseph Ault, A. C. Sheehan, Lea Phillips, Wm. A. Granfield, Harry Lowenstein, Frank Mil-

ler, Dan Dougherty, Thomas Walsh, Frank Ferguson, Thomas Shaughnessey, James Coulsting.

Barbecue Committee—Frank Brady, chairman; Chas. Sommer, Max Benkert, Joseph Dodge. Burning of mortgage on Labor Temple. Address by John P. McLaughlin, president. Oration by Congressman Richard J. Welch.

GAMES AND ATHLETIC EVENTS.

Athletic Program Starts at 2:30 p. m.

Officials—Referee, Walter Christie; starter, Charlie Hunter; clerk of course, Ray Dougherty; timers, Al Katschinski, Jo Mills, Bill Brandt; judges of finish, Malcolm Macdonald, Adolph Kutner, Al Sandell, Percy Locey; field judges, Frank Geis, Leland Stanford, Attilio Maggiora.

AMATEUR EVENTS

75-Yard Dash—First trophy, by Mayor Angelo J. Rossi; second trophy, by Judge Isidore Harris; third trophy, by Sheriff Fitzgerald.

440-Yard Handicap—First trophy, by Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher; second trophy, by Judge Alfred Fritz; third trophy, by Judge C. J. Goodell.

880-Yard Handicap—First trophy, by District Attorney Mathew Brady; second trophy, by Judge Leo C. Murasky; third trophy, by Judge Thomas Prendergast.

Two-Mile Race Handicap—First trophy, by Assessor Russel I. Wolden; second trophy, by Judge Joseph Golden; third trophy, by County Clerk Harry Mulcrevy.

Four-Man Relay (each man to run 220 yards), scratch—First trophy, by Judge Lile T. Jacks; second trophy, by Judge George Steiger; third trophy, by Judge George Cabaniss; fourth trophy, by Judge Daniel S. O'Brien.

Pole Vault Handicap—First trophy, by Judge George Schonfeld; second trophy, by Judge Frank W. Dunn; third trophy, by Judge Alden Ames.

Running High Jump Handicap—First trophy, by Judge E. P. Shortall; second trophy, by Judge M. J. Roche; third trophy, by S. F. Bar Pilots.

Shot Put Handicap—First trophy, S. F. Building Trades Council; second trophy, Judge Sylvain J. Lazarus; third trophy, by Congressman Richard J. Welch.

WOMEN'S EVENTS

75 Yards—First trophy, by City Attorney John

J. O'Toole; second trophy, by S. F. Bar Pilots; third trophy, by Anglo-California Trust Co.

220 Yards—First trophy, by Judge Theresa Meikle; second trophy, Judge Louis Ward; third trophy, by S. F. Bar Pilots.

OPEN RACES AND GAMES

Baseball game between members of the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council. Harold Crowley and Harry Milton, managers—Silver trophy, by Supervisor E. Jack Spaulding.

Girls' Race (under 12 years)—First prize, \$2.50 cash, United Parcel Service; second prize, \$1.50 cash, United Parcel Service; third prize, \$1 cash, United Parcel Service.

Boys' Race (under 12 years)—First prize, \$2.50 cash, Louis Pagan, Waiters' Grill; second prize, \$1.50 cash, Louis Pagan, Waiters' Grill; third prize, \$1 cash, Louis Pagan, Waiters' Grill.

Young Ladies' Race—First prize, \$5 cash, Merchants' Parcel Delivery; second prize, \$3.00 cash, Bill Posters' Union; third prize, \$2.00 cash, Bill Posters' Union.

Young Men's Race—First prize, \$5 cash, Patrick O'Brien; second prize, \$3 cash, Water Workers' Union; third prize, \$2 cash, Water Workers' Union.

Shoe Race for Boys—First prize, \$2.50 cash, Water Workers' Union; second prize, \$1.50 cash, Water Workers' Union; third prize, \$1 cash, Water Workers' Union.

Sack Race for Boys—First prize, \$2.50 cash, Anglo-California Trust Co.; second prize, \$1.50 cash, S. F. Bar Pilots; third prize, \$1 cash, S. F. Bar Pilots.

Egg Race for Ladies—First prize, \$5 cash, City Attorney John J. O'Toole; second prize, \$3 cash, Anglo-California Trust Co.; third prize, \$2 cash, S. F. Bar Pilots.

Walking Race for Chairmen of Committees—First prize, \$5 cash, Public Administrator Phil Katz; second prize, \$3 cash, S. F. Labor Council; third prize, \$2 cash, S. F. Labor Council.

Pie Eating Contest—First prize, \$2.50 cash, District Attorney Mathew Brady; second prize, \$1.50 cash, S. F. Bar Pilots; third prize, \$1 cash, S. F. Bar Pilots.

Four-Man Relay Race (between members of the two Councils, each man to run once around the track)—Four prizes to the winning team of \$2.50 each, Labor Day Committee.

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THE Officers and Members of the Building Trades Council and the San Francisco Labor Council, especially the Labor Day Committee, desire to thank the donors of Trophies, Gifts and Donations, and those who helped in any way to make the Labor Day Celebration the success it has been today. We desire to specifically thank the officials of the Pacific Amateur Athletic Association for their wonderful cooperation in bringing together in competition the vigorous young manhood sponsored by them.

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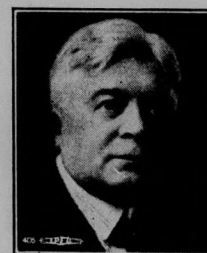
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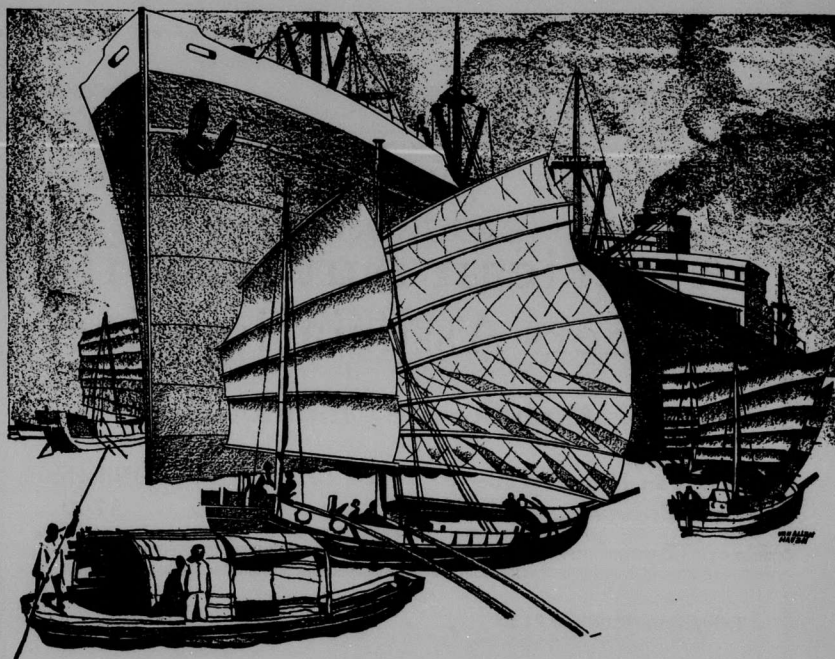
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DISAGREES WITH HOOVER

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who is a member of the advisory committee set up to aid Walter S. Gifford as national relief director, clashed with the established policy of President Hoover's relief program in a statement given to a Washington news agency on August 27. The President has insisted that local funds will be sufficient to meet all demands for unemployment relief.

Reiterating his prediction that the unemployed will reach 7,000,000 before the winter is over, a million more than were idle last winter, according to census estimates, Green called on industrial employers to provide jobs for some of these millions by shortening working hours.

Asserting that funds raised locally by voluntary contributions will be inadequate to meet the needs of the unemployed next winter, Mr. Green declared that federal and state appropriations will be required.

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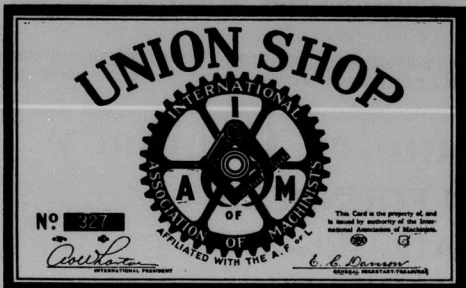
Jesse C. Colman

READING OF "PRECEDENT"

Friday evening, September 11, at 8:15 o'clock, "Precedent," by I. J. Golden, the play based on the Mooney-Billings case, will be read in the Paul Elder Gallery by Mrs. Guy Stevens Farrington. This play has been creating a sensation in New York. It has already had several months' run and is likely to continue for some time yet. It presents the facts of the Mooney-Billings case in so fiery, pulsing and stirring a manner that the critics have acclaimed it as profoundly moving—a play propelled by relentless fury to its stirring climax. San Franciscans who have heard Mrs. Farrington know that she will do full justice to this timely drama. Her art is so genuine, her characterizations so complete that one carries away the illusion of having witnessed a complete stage production. Fremont Older is to be chairman of the evening.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

During the last week the following members of local unions have been called by death: William J. Robertson, a member of the Steamfitters' Union; Anton Navioks, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers; Robert Methmann, Carpenters' Union No. 483; Lyman T. Fuller, Barbers' Union No. 148; George A. Harris, Sr., Mailers' Union.



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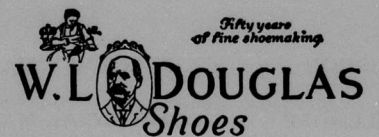
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Iron Thread Sheets

Hale's own brand of sheets in
sizes 81x99, 72x108, woven **\$1.19**
of fine staple cotton yarns.

Sheets, Second Floor

House Dresses

Smart house dresses, Hoover-
ettes, in pretty fast color prints
and sizes 14 to 52. **\$1.00**

—Wash Frocks, Second Floor

For 55 years Hale Bros. has maintained a policy of price
and value leadership . . . and today more than ever before
. . . Quality for Quality, We Will Not Be Undersold.

• • •

We believe in giving you more value for your money . . .
in doubling the buying power of your dollar. And we are
doing this not only by a series of dramatic promotions . . .
but with day in and day out values that combine reliable
quality and thrift!

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So again we invite you . . . if you are not already a Hale
customer, join the thousands of newcomers attracted by
our values . . . and learn the Hale Cost of Living! It
means profit for you!

Quality for Quality We
Will Not Be Undersold!

Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

(Please notify Labor Clarion of
any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February,
March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at
Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—
Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8
p. m., 108 Valencia.
Auto & Carriage Painters No. 1073, 200 Guerrero.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Mar-
ket. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at
Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Satur-
days, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112
Valencia.
Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakes-
peare Hall, 15th and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd
Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays,
Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet
3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tues-
days, Labor Temple.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday,
Labor Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—
200 Guerrero.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays,
Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143
Albion.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112
Valencia.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office,
710 Grant Building.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Capmakers No. 9—D. Feldman, 725 Grove St.,
San Francisco.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st Thursdays, 2:30 p. m.;
3rd Thursdays at 8:30 p. m.—1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at
Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor
Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd
Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd
Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th
Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200
Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 537, C. le Spicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at
Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg
Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Mon-
day, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor
Temple.
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fri-
days, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at
515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200
Guerrero.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet
2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at
Labor Temple.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—830 Market.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays,
Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mon-
days, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a
Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thurs-
day—373 Golden Gate avenue.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor
Temple.

Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple
Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays,
200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M.
Fouratt, Room 21, Ferry Bldg.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays,
Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor
Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and
4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th
Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive
Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays,
Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and
4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor
Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of
month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden
Gate avenue.
Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor
Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278
Lexington.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento St.
Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765
Pase.
Retail Cleaners and Dyers—Moe Davis, Secretary,
682 Third Street.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd and 4th
Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thurs-
days, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays
59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave.
Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd
Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor
Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed-
nesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday,
268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 3rd Sunday,
Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles,
R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th
Ave., Oakland, Calif.
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th
Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 411, 163 Sutter.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70
Lennox Way.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd
Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah
Alden, 288 9th.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)
—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Market 7560.
Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934,
Livermore, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet
3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200
Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays,
Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106
Bosworth.
Waiters No. 30—Meet first and third Wednesdays
at 9 p. m.; all other Wednesdays, 3 p. m.,
1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 2nd Wednesday at 8
p. m.; 4th Wednesday at 3 p. m.; at 1171
Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St.
Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—1075 Mission.



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for Women, Misses
and Girls | —HOSIERY |
| —HOUSE FROCKS and
PAJAMAS | —BLOUSES |
| —ROBES and NEGLI-
GEES | —SPORTSWEAR |
| —CHILDREN'S
SCHOOL and DRESS
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“While it is perfectly natural to expect that there shall arise in the life of forward-looking and progressive persons difference in opinion upon the issues of the day, and while it is true in consequence of this human emotion that differences as between the American labor movement and the Scripps-Howard newspapers have occurred, yet the fact remains that there has been no deviation in the great principle that actuated the establishment and the growth of the Scripps-Howard newspapers and the birth of the American Federation of Labor.”—From an article by Major Berry, President of the Pressmen's Union.

The San Francisco News

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